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## LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Public Law 86-606

H. R. 11748

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## INDEX AND SUMMARY OF H. R. 11748

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Apr. 13, 1960	Rep. Machrowicz introduced H. R. 11748 which was referred to House Ways and Means Committee. Print of bill as introduced.
May 2, 1960	House reported H. R. 11748 without amendment. H. Report No. 1565. Print of report.
May 19, 1960	House passed H. R. 11748 without amendment.
May 23, 1960	H. R. 11748 was referred to Senate Finance Committee. No print of bill as referred available.
May 27, 1960	Senate committee reported H. R. 11748 with amendments. S. Report No. 1491. Print of bill and report.
Jun. 2, 1960	Senate passed H. R. 11748 as reported.
Jul. 1, 1960	Both Houses received and the Senate adopted conference report on H. R. 11748. H. Report No. 2074. Print of conference report.
Jul. 2, 1960	House agreed to conference report on H. R. 11748.
Jul. 7, 1960	Approved: Public Law 86-606.



DIGEST OF PUBLIC LAW 86-606

TARIFF DUTY ON COCONUT MEAT AND BARRELHEADS. Amends the Tariff Act of 1930 so as to provide a tariff rate of 1-1/10 cents per pound for coconut meat, fresh or frozen, and shredded or grated, or similarly prepared, unsweetened, or sweetened with sugar not to exceed 10 percent by weight, and to provide for the duty-free importation of tight barrelheads of softwood.









# S. 3349

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## IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

APRIL 7 (legislative day, APRIL 5), 1960

MR. TALMADGE introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Finance

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## A BILL

To create a specific tariff classification for certain imported coconut meat.

1       *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*  
2       *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*  
3       That paragraph 758 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C.  
4       1001, par. 758) is amended by inserting “(a)” after the  
5       paragraph number and adding the following new sub-  
6       paragraph:

7       “(b) Coconut meat, fresh or frozen, and shredded or  
8       grated, or similarly prepared, unsweetened or sweetened  
9       with sugar not to exceed 10 per centum by weight, 1½  
10      cents per pound.”

11      SEC. 2. The amendment made by the first section of

1 this Act shall apply in the case of articles entered for con-  
2 sumption, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption,  
3 after the thirtieth day after the date of enactment of this  
4 Act.

86TH CONGRESS  
2d Session

S. 3349

## A BILL

To create a specific tariff classification for cer-  
tain imported coconut meat.

By Mr. TALMADGE

APRIL 7 (legislative day, APRIL 5), 1960  
Read twice and referred to the Committee on Finance





86TH CONGRESS  
2D SESSION

# H. R. 11748

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## IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

APRIL 13, 1960

Mr. MACHROWICZ introduced the following bill ; which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means

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## A BILL

To continue until the close of June 30, 1961, the suspension of duties on metal scrap, and for other purposes.

1       *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*  
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*  
3       That the first sentence of section 2 of the Act of September  
4 30, 1950 (Public Law 869, Eighty-first Congress) , is here-  
5 by amended by striking out "June 30, 1960" and inserting  
6 in lieu thereof "June 30, 1961": *Provided*, That this Act  
7 shall not apply to lead scrap, lead alloy scrap, antimonial  
8 lead scrap, scrap battery lead or plates, zinc scrap, or zinc  
9 alloy scrap, or to any form of tungsten scrap, tungsten carbide  
10 scrap, or tungsten alloy scrap; or to articles of lead, lead  
11 alloy, antimonial lead, zinc, or zinc alloy, or to articles of

1 tungsten, tungsten carbide, or tungsten alloy, imported for  
2 remanufacture by melting.

3 SEC. 2. This Act shall not apply to any article provided  
4 for in section 4541 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954.

86TH CONGRESS  
2D SESSION

H. R. 11748

## A BILL

To continue until the close of June 30, 1961, the  
suspension of duties on metal scrap, and for  
other purposes.

By Mr. MACHROWICZ

APRIL 13, 1960

Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means





























3 years the suspension of duty on imports of crude chicory and the reduction in duty on ground chicory, with Senate amendments thereto, and concur in the Senate amendments.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendments, as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert: "That sections 1 and 3 of the Act entitled 'An Act to suspend for two years the duty on crude chicory and to amend the Tariff Act of 1930 as it relates to chicory', approved April 16, 1958, as amended (72 Stat. 87; 19 U.S.C. 1001, par. 776 and note; Public Law 86-441), are each amended by striking out 'July 16, 1960' and inserting in lieu thereof 'June 30, 1963.'"

Amend the title so as to read: "An Act to extend until June 30, 1963, the suspension of duty on imports of crude chicory and the reduction in duty on ground chicory."

Mr. MILLS. Mr. Speaker, as the Members of the House will recall, as it passed the House of Representatives H.R. 9308 provided for the continuation for a period of 3 years of the existing suspension of duty on crude chicory—except endive—and for the continuation for the same period of the statutory rate of duty of 2 cents per pound for chicory, ground or otherwise prepared. Under the House bill the termination date of April 16, 1963, was provided.

The Members will further recall that, since the original passage of this bill, a Senate amendment to another bill—H.R. 9307—was accepted by the House, providing a 90-day continuation, from April 16, 1960 to July 16, 1960, of the existing duty treatment on chicory, in order to give the Senate adequate time for further study of the situation before acting on the 3-year extension.

The Senate amendment to the pending bill, which provides for a termination date of June 30, 1963, instead of April 16, 1963, takes into account the previously enacted 90-day extension and makes the termination date coincide with the end of the fiscal year.

Mr. MASON. Mr. Speaker, H.R. 9308 pertains to the tariff status applicable to crude and ground chicory. The House-passed version of this legislation would have continued until the close of April 16, 1963, the suspension of duty on crude chicory—not including endive—and would have continued for the same period the statutory rate of duty of 2 cents per pound on ground chicory or chicory that is otherwise prepared. The Senate has amended the House-passed bill so that the suspension and reduction with respect to the duty would continue until the close of June 30, 1963.

The membership of the House will recall that the Congress has recently approved a continuation of the existing tariff treatment through June 16, 1960. It is appropriate that the House should concur in this Senate amendment.

[Mr. BOGGS' remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arkansas?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendments were concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### SUSPENSION OF IMPORT DUTIES ON CERTAIN SHOE LATHES AND CASEIN

Mr. MILLS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H.R. 9862) to continue for 2 years the existing suspension of duties on certain lathes used for shoe last roughing or for shoe last finishing, with Senate amendment thereto, disagree to the amendment of the Senate, and request a conference with the Senate on the disagreed votes of the two Houses.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arkansas? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none and appoints the following conferees: Mr. MILLS, Mr. FORAND, Mr. KING of California, Mr. MASON, and Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin.

#### INCOME TAX TREATMENT OF CERTAIN DISCHARGES OF INDEBTEDNESS OF RAILROAD CORPORATIONS

Mr. MILLS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (H.R. 11405) to provide for the treatment of income from discharge of indebtedness of a railroad corporation in a receivership proceeding or in a proceeding under section 77 of the Bankruptcy Act (11 U.S.C. 205), commenced before January 1, 1960, which was unanimously reported favorably by the Committee on Ways and Means.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arkansas?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 108(b) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (relating to income of a railroad corporation from discharge of indebtedness) is hereby amended to read as follows:*

"(b) RAILROAD CORPORATIONS.—No amount shall be included in gross income by reason of the discharge, cancellation, or modification, in whole or in part, within the taxable year, of any indebtedness of a railroad corporation, as defined in section 77(m) of the Bankruptcy Act (11 U.S.C. 205(m)), if such discharge, cancellation, or modification is effected pursuant to an order of a court—

"(A) in a receivership proceeding, or

"(B) in a proceeding under section 77 of the Bankruptcy Act, commenced before January 1, 1960. In such cases, the amount of any income of the taxpayer attributable to any unamortized premium (computed as of the first day of the taxable year in which such discharge occurred with respect to such indebtedness shall not be included in gross income, and the amount of the deduction attributable to any unamortized discount (computed as of the first day of the taxable year in which such discharge occurred) with respect to

such indebtedness shall not be allowed as a deduction. Subsection (a) of this section shall not apply with respect to any discharge of indebtedness to which this subsection applies."

#### SEC. 2. EFFECTIVE DATE.

The amendment made by this Act shall apply to taxable years ending after December 31, 1959, but only with respect to discharges occurring after such date.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 3, after "That" insert: "(a)".

Page 2, line 11, strike out "occurred" and insert: "occurred".

Page 2, strike out lines 20 through 23, and insert:

"(b) The amendment made by subsection (a) shall apply to taxable years ending after December 31, 1959, but only with respect to discharges occurring after such date.

"SEC. 2. Section 97 of the Technical Amendments Act of 1958 (26 U.S.C., sec. 162 note; 72 Stat. 1672), relating to deductibility of accrued vacation pay, is amended by striking out 'January 1, 1961,' and inserting in lieu thereof 'January 1, 1963.'"

Amend the title so as to read: "A bill to provide for the treatment of income from discharge of indebtedness of a railroad corporation in a receivership proceeding or in a proceeding under section 77 of the Bankruptcy Act commenced before January 1, 1960, and for other purposes."

Mr. MILLS. Mr. Speaker, as amended by the Committee on Ways and Means, H.R. 11405 makes two changes in existing law. Both of these changes relate to the continuation of provisions which previously have been in effect.

First, present law provides that the discharge of indebtedness of a railroad corporation in a taxable year beginning before January 1, 1958, is not to result in taxable income for the railroad if the discharge occurred as the result of a court order in a receivership proceeding, or in a proceeding under section 77 of the Bankruptcy Act. The bill continues the application of this provision to discharges after December 31, 1959, but only if the court proceeding involved commenced before January 1, 1960.

Second, Congress in the Technical Amendments Act of 1958 provided that a deduction for accrued vacation pay is not to be denied for any taxable year ending before January 1, 1961, solely because the liability for it to a specific person has not been fixed or because the liability for it to each individual cannot be computed with reasonable accuracy. However, for the corporation to obtain the deduction the employee must have performed the qualifying service necessary under a plan or policy which provides for vacations with pay to qualified employees. The bill extends this same treatment to deductions for taxable years ending before January 1, 1963.

The Treasury Department has indicated that it does not object to the provisions of this bill, which was introduced by our colleague on the Committee on Ways and Means, the gentleman from Florida, Representative A. S. HERLONG, JR.

The Committee on Ways and Means was unanimous in recommending the enactment of this legislation.

Mr. MASON. Mr. Speaker, the bill, H.R. 11405, makes two changes in exist-



ing law, both of which relate to the continuation of provisions which previously have been in effect.

The first of these changes pertains to the discharge of indebtedness of a railroad corporation and would provide that such a discharge will not result in taxable income for the railroad if the discharge occurs after December 31, 1959, but only if the court proceeding involved commenced before January 1, 1960.

The second change pertains to the allowed deduction for accrued vacation pay and extends the present treatment to deductions for taxable years ending before January 1, 1963.

The Committee on Ways and Means was unanimous in reporting this legislation to the House and it is appropriate that the House should have given the bill its approval.

[Mr. HERLONG'S remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

The SPEAKER. The question is on the committee amendments.

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### SUSPENSION OF DUTIES ON METAL SCRAP

Mr. MILLS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (H.R. 11748) to continue until the close of June 30, 1961, the suspension of duties on metal scrap, and for other purposes, which was unanimously reported favorably by the Committee on Ways and Means.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arkansas?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the first sentence of section 2 of the Act of September 30, 1950 (Public Law 869, Eighty-first Congress), is hereby amended by striking out "June 30, 1960" and inserting in lieu thereof "June 30, 1961": *Provided,* That this Act shall not apply to lead scrap, lead alloy scrap, antimonial lead scrap, scrap battery lead or plates, zinc scrap, or zinc alloy scrap, or to any form of tungsten scrap, tungsten carbide scrap, or tungsten alloy scrap; or to articles of lead, lead alloy, antimonial lead, zinc, or zinc alloy, or to articles of tungsten, tungsten carbide, or tungsten alloy, imported for remanufacture by melting.

SEC. 2. This Act shall not apply to any article provided for in section 4541 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954.

Mr. MILLS. Mr. Speaker, the purpose of H.R. 11748, which was introduced by our colleague on the Committee on Ways and Means, the Honorable THADDEUS MACHROWICZ, is to continue for 1 year, from the close of June 30, 1960, to the close of June 30, 1961, the suspension of duties on metal scrap. Under the bill, the proviso of existing law that the suspension shall not apply to lead scrap, lead alloy scrap, antimonial lead scrap, scrap battery lead

or plates, zinc scrap, or zinc alloy scrap, or to any form of tungsten scrap, tungsten carbide scrap, or tungsten alloy scrap, or to articles of lead, lead alloy, antimonial lead, zinc, or zinc alloy, or to articles of tungsten, tungsten carbide, or tungsten alloy, imported for remanufacture by melting, would be retained. The bill also continues the existing provision that the suspension shall not apply to any article provided for in section 4541 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, relating to copper-bearing ores and concentrates and articles of which copper is a component material.

Favorable reports were received on this legislation from the Departments of the Treasury, State, Interior, Defense, Commerce, and Labor, and from the Director of the Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization, as well as an informative report from the U.S. Tariff Commission. The Committee on Ways and Means was unanimous in recommending the enactment of the bill.

Mr. MASON. Mr. Speaker, H.R. 11748, which was unanimously approved by the Committee on Ways and Means, provides for the continuation to July 1, 1961, of the suspension of duties on certain metal scrap. During its consideration of this legislation the Committee received no indication of any opposition to the bill. Favorable departmental reports were received from Treasury, State, Interior, Defense, Commerce, and Labor. A favorable report was also received from the Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization and an informative report was received from the U.S. Tariff Commission.

Mr. Speaker, I have joined with the committee chairman in urging the House approval of this legislation.

[Mr. MACHROWICZ' remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. MILLS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MASON] and the authors of the various bills, if they so desire, and I, have permission to extend our remarks in connection with the Senate amendments and also the bills that were passed.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arkansas?

There was no objection.

#### BENT'S OLD FORT NEAR LA JUNTA, COLO.

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 6851) authorizing the establishment of a national historic site at Bent's Old Fort near La Junta, Colo.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill H.R. 6851, with Mr. EVINS in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

By unanimous consent, the first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the rule the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. ASPINALL] will be recognized for 30 minutes and the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. SAYLOR] for 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Colorado.

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 5 minutes.

(Mr. ASPINALL asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Chairman, this is a comparatively small bill. It is true that it does have for its purpose the authorizing of a small historical site in the southeastern part of Colorado. I shall ask my colleague the gentleman from the southeastern district of Colorado [Mr. CHENOWETH] to explain the bill in detail.

Mr. Chairman, Bent's Old Fort, which is the subject matter of this legislation, was one of the great centers of fur trading during the height of its activity in the Rocky Mountains. It played a unique part in pioneer settlement of the Southwest. The Board, established by act of Congress, to advise on national parks, historic sites, buildings, and monuments, has stated that Bent's Old Fort has exceptional value to commemorate and illustrate the history of the country.

The State of Colorado at present owns 5 acres of land containing the actual site of the fort. This land is administered by the State Historical Society. This small area, however, is inadequate to conserve the historic setting and allow proper interpretation of the fort to the visiting public.

H.R. 6851 directs the Department of the Interior to establish Bent's Old Fort as a national historic site. This is not an expensive project. Land acquisition cost is estimated at \$46,240. The 5-acre tract owned by the State, it is understood, will be donated.

An excellent report of the National Park Service demonstrating the suitability of this site for addition to the national park system is in the committee file and I welcome any of my colleagues to examine it.

A brief history of Bent's Old Fort starts with the year 1821, the year in which Mexico became independent from Spain. American merchants opened trade relations at Santa Fe in what is now New Mexico. In 1829, Charles and William Bent, fur traders, entered business at Santa Fe. In 1833-34, the St. Vrain Co. completed Bent's Old Fort on the Arkansas River as a center of operations for both the business of the Santa Fe Trail and the Indian trade. In 1836, the fort served as the base of operations for John Fremont's third expedition and the fort became headquarters for the Upper Platte and Arkansas Indian Agency. After serving as a depot for U.S. Army supplies during the Mexican War, the old fort was abandoned in 1849. Reopened in 1861, it served as a stage station for the Barlow-Sanderson Overland Stage, Mail, & Express Co.







May 23, 1960

No copy of H. R. 11748 as refered is available. This bill was not followed in this Department until it was amended to include duties on coconut meat.







## METAL SCRAP—FRESH COCONUT—TIGHT BARRELHEADS

MAY 27, 1960.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. McCARTHY, from the Committee on Finance, submitted the following

### R E P O R T

[To accompany H.R. 11748]

The Committee on Finance, to whom was referred the bill (H.R. 11748) to continue until the close of June 30, 1961, the suspension of duties on metal scrap, and for other purposes, having considered the same, report favorably thereon with amendments, and recommend that the bill as amended do pass.

#### PURPOSE OF THE BILL

The purpose of H.R. 11748 is to amend section 2 of Public Law 869, 81st Congress, as amended, to continue for 1 year (from the close of June 30, 1960, to the close of June 30, 1961) the suspension of duties on metal scrap. The bill contains the existing proviso that the suspension shall not apply to lead scrap, lead alloy scrap, antimonial lead scrap, scrap battery lead or plates, zinc scrap, or zinc alloy scrap, or to any form of tungsten scrap, tungsten carbide scrap, or tungsten alloy scrap, or to articles of lead, lead alloy, antimonial lead, zinc, or zinc alloy, or to articles of tungsten, tungsten carbide, or tungsten alloy, imported for remanufacture by melting. The bill also continues the existing provision that the suspension shall not apply to any article provided for in section 4541 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954.

#### COMMITTEE AMENDMENTS

The Finance Committee amended the bill H.R. 11748 by adding to it:

Amendment No. 1, to provide for a separate tariff classification for certain fresh or frozen coconut.

Amendment No. 2, to provide for the free importation of tight barrelheads of softwood.

Amendment No. 3, to provide for the withdrawal of certain supplies for vessels and aircraft operating between Alaska and Hawaii and the mainland United States free of customs duty and excise tax.

### GENERAL STATEMENT

The temporary suspension of the duties of imports on metal scrap provided under present law (Public Law 115, 86th Cong.) to the close of June 30, 1960, makes free of duty imports of metal scrap, including such principal types of scrap as iron and steel, aluminum, magnesium, nickel, and nickel alloys. H.R. 11748 would continue this suspension through June 30, 1961. The suspension of duties as provided under present law and its proposed extension are of no significance with respect to the tariff treatment of imports on tin and tinplate scrap, because imports of such scrap, along with imports of tin in other unmanufactured forms, would not be subject to duty or import taxes in any case.

Section 2 of the bill, as reported, provides that this suspension shall not apply to any article provided for in section 4541 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954. In general, section 4541 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 imposes an import tax on certain copper-bearing ores and concentrates, other articles of which copper is the component material of chief value, and other articles containing 4 percent or more of copper by weight.

Scrap of the various nonferrous metals, whether imported or of domestic origin, may be considered for most purposes simply as relatively small components in the total U.S. supplies of the respective metals, although some manufacturers depend wholly on metal scrap as a source of raw material. The relation of iron and steel scrap to the total supplies of iron and steel is somewhat different from that existing with respect to nonferrous metals. This is because the economical production of steel by the open-hearth process requires that part of the iron-bearing materials used consist of heavy melting scrap. Thus, much iron and steel scrap constitutes a material important to the domestic production of steel. Despite the fact that imports of scrap metals have not in the past few years constituted important components of the total supplies of the various metals, the imports in some cases have represented important sources of the metals for limited numbers of consumers of such metals in some sections of the country.

The rates of duty on the principal types of ferrous and nonferrous metal scrap, the suspension of which would be continued by the bill, are shown in the following table:

Type of scrap	Paragraph No.	Rate of duty
Iron and steel.....	301.....	37½ cents per long ton plus additional duties on alloy content.
Aluminum.....	374.....	1½ cents per pound.
Nickel and nickel alloy.....	5 or 389.....	10½ percent ad valorem or 1¼ cents per pound.
Tin and tinplate.....	1786.....	Free.
Magnesium.....	375.....	50 percent ad valorem.

Relaying and rerolling rails would, in the absence of this legislation, be dutiable at the rate of one-twentieth of 1 cent per pound plus additional duties on alloy content under paragraphs 305 and 322 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as modified. Other metal articles not considered scrap within the meaning of the tariff classifications but imported to be used in remanufacture by melting are also exempt from duty under Public Law 869 of the 81st Congress. Such articles would be dutiable in the absence of special legislation, at various rates too numerous to mention in this report.

#### COMMITTEE AMENDMENT NO. 1

Section 3 of the bill would provide for a separate tariff classification and a tariff rate of  $1\frac{1}{10}$  cents per pound for coconut meat, fresh or frozen, and shredded or grated, or similarly prepared, unsweetened, or sweetened with sugar not to exceed 10 percent by weight. The amendment incorporates the language of S. 3349.

Paragraph 758 of the Tariff Act provides for "coconut meat, shredded and desiccated, or similarly prepared." This classification does not include the fresh or frozen coconut meat which was not an article of commerce when the Tariff Act of 1930 was adopted. The proposed new classification covers only certain processed coconut products; it does not cover fresh or frozen coconut meat separated from the shell in chunks without further processing, which is currently dutiable at 5 percent ad valorem as a raw or unmanufactured article not specially provided for. Shredded coconut in sugar sirup would not be covered by the language of the amendment as such a product would necessarily contain more than 10 percent of sugar.

The Departments of Agriculture and Commerce and the Bureau of the Budget report that they have no objection to the adoption of the amendment. The report from the Tariff Commission on S. 3349 includes the following explanation of how the rate of duty to be applied to the product was arrived at:

The products specified in the proposed new subparagraph 758(b) would probably have a foreign unit value of from 15 to 30 cents per pound. The 20-percent ad valorem duty applicable to these products under paragraph 1558 is equivalent to from 3 to 6 cents per pound of fresh coconut meat. This compares with the current rate of duty of approximately 1.1 cents per pound on desiccated coconut converted to a fresh equivalent: 1.75 cents (current duty per pound of desiccated meat) divided by 1.6 cents (approximate fresh equivalent of 1 pound of desiccated coconut) equals 1.1 cents per pound.

The products provided for in the proposed new subparagraph 758(b) appear to be most similar in use to desiccated coconut now provided for in paragraph 758. The proposed rate of duty for these products under subparagraph 758(b) would therefore equalize that rate with the present rate on desiccated coconut, on a fresh basis.

There was a large volume of international trade in shredded desiccated coconut meat for many years prior to the enactment of the Tariff Act of 1930. Drying or desiccating the coconut meat under sanitary conditions preserves the



product so it can be transported and stored with little deterioration in its value for human consumption. At the time of the passage of the Tariff Act of 1930 there was no international trade in fresh or frozen coconut meat (as distinct from whole coconuts) and thus there was no need for a special provision in the tariff act for fresh or frozen coconut meat. Subsequent developments in the technology of preserving foods during processing and marketing through chilling and freezing have made international trade in fresh and frozen coconut meat commercially feasible, and small quantities, in the order of a few thousand pounds, of fresh and frozen coconut meat have been imported into the United States in recent years. In addition, there have been small imports of shredded coconut in sugar sirup since the days of World War II.

There are several firms now producing fresh or frozen shredded coconut in the United States from imported and Puerto Rican whole coconuts which they obtain either free of duty from Puerto Rico and Cuba or at the slight duty of one-eighth cent per coconut from foreign countries other than Cuba in the Caribbean area. The process is expensive in that it involves shipments to the United States of shells and coconut milk which are of little value to the processor. S. 3349, if enacted, would enable these packers to obtain the fresh and frozen meat without paying transportation on the shells and milk. As indicated, the duty provided for therein would be approximately the same as the duty on the product with which it is most directly competitive—desiccated coconut meat.

#### COMMITTEE AMENDMENT NO. 2

Section 4 of the bill would provide for the importation without payment of duty of tight barrelheads of softwood.

Wooden barrelheads of all kinds, finished or unfinished, are currently classifiable under the provision for manufactures of wood, or of which wood is the component material of chief value, not specially provided for, in paragraph 412 of the Tariff Act of 1930. The original rate of duty was 33½ percent ad valorem. The rate has been reduced to 16½ percent ad valorem pursuant to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. The proposed amendment would limit the transfer of barrelheads to the free list to those made of softwood (wood from a coniferous tree) and which are used in the manufacture of tight barrels.

A "tight barrel" is a barrel designed for use in holding liquids as opposed to a "slack barrel" designed to hold dry materials. Barrelheads are circular pieces forming the ends (tops and bottoms) of barrels. They are manufactured from short pieces of lumber which are planed, jointed, fastened together with glue, dowels, or other fastenings to form a square, and then cut into circular shape with a beveled edge designed to fit the groove made therefor near the ends of the inner sides of the staves. The outer surface of the heads are usually planed.

Most tight barrels are made of hardwood. Barrels for aging whisky must be made of white oak. Other hardwoods used are elm, ash, maple, and gum, in barrels used for holding liquids other than



whisky. Only a small quantity of tight barrels are made in the United States from softwood. These are almost exclusively made of Douglas fir in the Pacific Northwest.

Imports of barrelheads are not separately classified for statistical purposes. They are included in the class for "manufactures of wood, not elsewhere specified." A partial analysis indicates that practically all imports consist of fir barrelheads.

No objection has been found to this amendment and the Departments of State, Agriculture, and Treasury and the Bureau of the Budget indicate their approval.

#### COMMITTEE AMENDMENT NO. 3

Section 5 of the bill would provide that steamship and air carriers operating between the States of Alaska and Hawaii and the mainland United States may be able to obtain certain supplies for use on vessels or aircraft free of customs duty and excise tax. It is similar to S. 3021, but includes certain improvements.

Prior to the admission of Alaska and Hawaii as States, steamship companies and air carriers operating between those Territories and the continental United States were able to withdraw from customs and internal revenue custody certain supplies for use on vessels or aircraft engaged in such trade, free of customs duty and excise tax. This was made possible under section 309 of the Tariff Act of 1930 and because the Treasury Department had ruled that these Territories were regarded as possessions of the United States within the purview of that section.

The amendment would restore this status, which was lost, under a ruling by the Treasury Department, when Alaska and Hawaii became States. The result was discrimination against steamship companies and air carriers operating between the west coast and Hawaii or Alaska in favor of companies operating to foreign destinations via either of these two States. The exemptions continue to apply to carriers continuing on to other ports but do not apply to carriers terminating at Hawaii or Alaska. The amendment would remove this discrimination.

Foreign flag vessels and aircraft stopping at Hawaii en route from Pacific coast ports to a foreign country are not required to pay the taxes or duties on supplies consumed on that leg of their trip, as they are engaged in foreign commerce. Vessels and aircraft under the U.S. flag are similarly exempt if en route to foreign countries. However, air and water carriers whose voyages begin at Pacific coast ports and terminate at Hawaii or Alaska must pay full taxes and duties on supplies.

The Treasury Department filed a report on the amendment and stated that its enactment would cause no unusual administrative difficulties. The Department of Commerce stated with regard to the amendment:

Legislation granting trade with Alaska and Hawaii the same exemption under section 309(a) as obtained prior to statehood, and the same exemption as trade between Atlantic and Pacific ports now enjoy would provide aid in the development of transportation services for the new States. This Department, therefore, has no objection to favorable consideration of such legislation.

The Bureau of the Budget, while admitting that without the amendment inequality would exist, included the following in its report:

The bill would permit articles to be withdrawn from customs and internal-revenue custody free of duty and internal-revenue tax for use as supplies (not including equipment) on vessels of the United States and aircraft registered in the United States which are engaged in domestic trade between the United States and Alaska or Hawaii. Such a privilege formerly existed while Alaska and Hawaii were Territories, but ceased, under the terms of the Tariff Act of 1930, when Alaska and Hawaii became States.

The Bureau of the Budget believes that action to restore the special privileges for persons trading between Alaska and Hawaii and the other States is contrary to the basic provision in both the Alaska Statehood Act and the Hawaii Statehood Act that the new States be "admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the other States in all respects whatever, \* \* \*." The President also recommended in his 1960 and 1961 budget messages that action be taken to apply to Alaska and Hawaii "the same general laws, rules and policies as are applicable to other States." No justification has been presented which indicates that the policy of equal treatment should not be adhered to in this instance.

\* \* \* \* \*

It appears that the original and main purpose for the exemption from duty and taxes of ships' supplies was to place U.S. vessels engaged in foreign trade on an equal footing with foreign vessels. Such exemption extends back to 19th century tariff acts and was eventually extended to aircraft. Any attempt to extend such exemption to vessels and aircraft operating in domestic interstate trade between two States and all other States would establish an entirely different principle for exempting ship and aircraft supplies from duty and taxes. If such exemption were made in the case of carriers between Alaska and Hawaii and the other States, it might logically be argued that a similar exemption should be provided for carriers in interstate commerce between all the States.

For the above reasons, the Bureau of the Budget recommends that your committee not give favorable consideration to S. 3021.

It was brought to the attention of the committee that the language of the amendment might be interpreted in such a manner as to permit circumvention of the oil-import-control regulations now in effect. Prior to the time when Hawaii and Alaska became States, although the fuel used might have been technically included in the exemptions provided for under section 309, such supplies seldom originated outside the United States because of highly specialized requirements and similar reasons. Furthermore, new import regulations concerning petroleum products were adopted about the time that Hawaii became a State and there was no possibility of circumventing such regulations before that time.



In addition, since Hawaii was admitted as a State, the use of fuel, especially in airplanes, has shifted radically from special high octane gasoline to kerosene or jet fuel. This would tend to open a door that was not formerly in existence when only domestic high octane gasoline was available. Fuel suppliers as well as the principal consumers, including the Air Transport Association of America and the Pacific American Steamship Association, have joined in asking that petroleum be eliminated from the free proviso, so that the oil-import regulations will not be interfered with. The committee, therefore, added to the amendment a proviso which specifically states that the free withdrawals permitted by the amendment shall not apply to petroleum products for vessels or aircraft in voyages or flights exclusively between Hawaii or Alaska and any airport or Pacific seaport of the United States.

#### CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW

In compliance with subsection 4 of rule XXIX of the Standing Rules of the Senate, changes in existing law made by the bill, as reported, are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets, new matter is printed in italics, existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman):

#### PUBLIC LAW 869, 81ST CONGRESS

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Act of March 13, 1942 (ch. 180, 56 Stat. 171), as amended, is hereby amended to read as follows:*

"SEC. 1. (a) No duties or import taxes shall be levied, collected, or payable under the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, or under section 3425 of the Internal Revenue Code with respect to metal scrap, or relaying and rerolling rails.

"(b) The word 'scrap', as used in this Act, shall mean all ferrous and nonferrous materials and articles, of which ferrous or nonferrous metal is the component material of chief value, which are second-hand or waste or refuse, or are obsolete, defective or damaged, and which are fit only to be remanufactured, but does not include such nonferrous materials and articles in pig, ingot, or billet form which have passed through a smelting process and which can be commercially used without remanufacture.

"SEC. 2. Articles of which metal is the component material of chief value, other than ores or concentrates or crude metal, imported to be used in remanufacture by melting, shall be accorded entry free of duty and import tax, upon submission of proof, under such regulations and within such time as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, that they have been used in remanufacture by melting: *Provided, however,* That nothing contained in the provisions of this section shall be construed to limit or restrict the exemption granted by section 1 of this Act."

Sec. 2. The amendment made by this Act shall be effective as to merchandise entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after the day following the date of the enactment of this Act and before the close of June 30, [1960] 1961. It shall also be effective as to merchandise entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for

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## TITLE I—DUTIABLE LIST

(b) *Coconut meat, fresh or frozen, and shredded or grated, or similarly prepared, unsweetened or sweetened with sugar not to exceed 10 per centum by weight, 1  $\frac{1}{10}$  cents per pound.*

\* \* \* \* \*

*P.A.R. 1805. Pickets, palings, hoops, staves of wood of all kinds, and tight barrelheads of softwood.*

\* \* \* \* \*

(a) Exemption from Duties and Taxes.—Articles of foreign or domestic origin may be withdrawn, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, from any customs bonded warehouse, from continuous customs custody elsewhere than in a bonded warehouse, or from a foreign-trade zone free of duty and internal-revenue tax, or from any internal-revenue bonded warehouse, from any brewery, or from any winery premises or bonded premises for the storage of wine, free of internal-revenue tax—

(1) for supplies (not including equipment) of (A) vessels or aircraft operated by the United States, (B) vessels of the United States employed in the fisheries or in the whaling business, or actually engaged in foreign trade or trade between the Atlantic and Pacific ports of the United States or between the United States and any of its possessions, *or between Hawaii and any other part of the United States or between Alaska and any other part of the United States*, or (C) aircraft registered in the United States and actually engaged in foreign trade or trade between the United States and any of its possessions, *or between Hawaii and any other part of the United States or between Alaska and any other part of the United States*; or

(2) for supplies (including equipment) or repair of (A) vessels of war of any foreign nation, or (B) foreign vessels employed in the fisheries or in the whaling business, or actually engaged in

foreign trade or trade between the United States and any of its possessions, *or between Hawaii and any other part of the United States or between Alaska and any other part of the United States*, where such trade by foreign vessels is permitted; or

(3) for supplies (including equipment), ground equipment, maintenance, or repair of aircraft registered in any foreign country and actually engaged in foreign trade or trade between the United States and any of its possessions, *or between Hawaii and any other part of the United States or between Alaska and any other part of the United States*, where trade by foreign aircraft is permitted. With respect to articles for ground equipment, the exemption hereunder shall apply only to duties and to taxes imposed upon or by reason of importation.

*The provisions for free withdrawals made by this subsection (a) shall not apply to petroleum products for vessels or aircraft in voyages or flights exclusively between Hawaii or Alaska and any airport or Pacific coast seaport of the United States.*







Calendar No. 1552

86TH CONGRESS  
2D SESSION

# H. R. 11748

[Report No. 1491]

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## IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MAY 23, 1960

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Finance

MAY 27, 1960

Reported by Mr. McCARTHY, with amendments

[Omit the part struck through and insert the part printed in italic]

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## AN ACT

To continue until the close of June 30, 1961, the suspension of duties on metal scrap, and for other purposes.

1       *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*  
2       *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*  
3       That the first sentence of section 2 of the Act of September  
4       30, 1950 (Public Law 869, Eighty-first Congress), is here-  
5       by amended by striking out "June 30, 1960" and inserting  
6       in lieu thereof "June 30, 1961": *Provided*, That this Act  
7       shall not apply to lead scrap, lead alloy scrap, antimonial  
8       lead scrap, scrap battery lead or plates, zinc scrap, or zinc  
9       alloy scrap, or to any form of tungsten scrap, tungsten carbide  
10      scrap, or tungsten alloy scrap; or to articles of lead, lead  
11      alloy, antimonial lead, zinc, or zinc alloy, or to articles of

1 tungsten, tungsten carbide, or tungsten alloy, imported for  
2 remanufacture by melting.

3 SEC. 2. ~~This~~ *The first section of this Act shall not apply*  
4 *to any article provided for in section 4541 of the Internal*  
5 *Revenue Code of 1954.*

6 SEC. 3. (a) *Paragraph 758 of the Tariff Act of 1930*  
7 *(19 U.S.C. 1001, par. 758) is amended by inserting "(a)"*  
8 *after the paragraph number and adding the following new*  
9 *subparagraph:*

10 *"(b) Coconut meat, fresh or frozen, and shredded or*  
11 *grated, or similarly prepared, unsweetened or sweetened*  
12 *with sugar not to exceed 10 per centum by weight, 1 $\frac{1}{10}$  cents*  
13 *per pound."*

14 (b) *The amendment made by this section shall apply in*  
15 *the case of articles entered for consumption, or withdrawn*  
16 *from warehouse for consumption, after the thirtieth day after*  
17 *the date of enactment of this Act.*

18 SEC. 4. (a) *Paragraph 1805 of the Tariff Act of 1930*  
19 *(19 U.S.C. 1201, par. 1805) is amended to read as*  
20 *follows:*

21 *"PAR. 1805. Pickets, palings, hoops, staves of wood of*  
22 *all kinds, and tight barrelheads of softwood."*

23 (b) *The amendment made by this section shall apply*  
24 *in the case of articles entered for consumption, or withdrawn*



1 *from warehouse for consumption, after the thirtieth day after*  
2 *the date of enactment of this Act.*

3 *SEC. 5. (a) Section 309(a) of the Tariff Act of 1930,*  
4 *as amended (19 U.S.C. 1309(a)), is amended in the follow-*  
5 *ing respects:*

6 *(1) By inserting “, or between Hawaii and any other*  
7 *part of the United States or between Alaska and any other*  
8 *part of the United States” immediately after “possessions”,*  
9 *wherever it appears.*

10 *(2) By adding the following paragraph thereto:*

11 *“The provisions for free withdrawals made by this sub-*  
12 *section (a) shall not apply to petroleum products for vessels*  
13 *or aircraft in voyages or flights exclusively between Hawaii*  
14 *or Alaska and any airport or Pacific coast seaport of the*  
15 *United States.”*

16 *(b) The amendment made by this section shall apply*  
17 *only with respect to articles withdrawn as provided in sec-*  
18 *tion 309(a) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, on or*  
19 *after the date of the enactment of this Act.*

Passed the House of Representatives May 19, 1960.

Attest:

RALPH R. ROBERTS,

*Clerk.*

Calendar No. 1552

86TH CONGRESS  
2D SESSION

**H. R. 11748**

[Report No. 1491]

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**AN ACT**

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To continue until the close of June 30, 1961, the suspension of duties on metal scrap, and for other purposes.

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MAY 23, 1960

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Finance

MAY 27, 1960

Reported with amendments





# Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF  
BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For Department  
Staff Only)

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For actions of June 2, 1960  
86th-2d, No. 100

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HIGHLIGHTS: House Rules Committee cleared Mexican farm labor bill. House passed: Multiple use forestry management bill; bill to revise Farmers Home Administration laws. House appointed conferees on industrial uses research bill.

## SENATE

1. FOREIGN AID. Passed with an amendment S. 3074, to provide for participation of the United States in the International Development Association (pp. 10829-44, 10845-50). Sen. Fulbright stated that it is contemplated that the United States would use a portion of the foreign currencies accumulating under title I of Public Law 480 in supporting the work of the Association (p. 10830).
2. PERSONNEL. Passed as reported H. R. 7577, to provide for the defense of suits against Federal employees arising out of their operation of motor vehicles in the scope of their employment. pp. 10802-3
3. RECLAMATION. Agreed to the amendments of the House to S. 1892, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct and operate the Norman, Okla., reclamation project. This bill will now be sent to the President. pp. 10794-5
4. POSTAL SERVICE. Passed without amendment H. R. 10996, to authorize the use of certified mail for the transmission or service of matter required by certain Federal laws to be transmitted or served by registered mail. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 10810



5. IMPORT DUTIES. Passed as reported H. R. 11748, to provide a tariff rate of 1 1/10 cents per pound on the importation of fresh or frozen coconut meat, and to provide for the free importation of tight barrelheads of softwood. pp. 10810-1
6. ELECTRIFICATION. Sen. Randolph commended the United Utilities of West Virginia for installing a rural telephone system with the help of an REA loan, stating that it "is a dramatic example of how private enterprise and the Federal Government can work together for the betterment of our society." p. 10796
7. WATER RESOURCES; RECLAMATION. Sen. Anderson inserted a recent address by Commissioner of Reclamation, Floyd E. Dominy, discussing "reclamation's future program" and pointing up the problems involved in furnishing adequate water for the growing population. pp. 10795-6
8. CULTURAL EXCHANGES; TRADE FAIRS. Both Houses received from the President the seventh semiannual report of operations under the International Cultural Exchange and Trade Fair Participation Act of 1958. pp. 10787, 10879
9. PATENTS. Sen. Javits inserted a Central New York Patent Law Association resolution opposing enactment of S. 3156, defining rights under inventions arising from research conducted under projects financed by the U. S. p. 10788
10. FISH AND WILDLIFE. Passed over, at the request of Sen. Keating, H. R. 2565, to promote effectual planning, development, maintenance, and coordination of wildlife, fish and game conservation and rehabilitation on military reservations. p. 10811
11. FOREIGN TRAVEL. Passed over, at the request of Sen. Prouty, S. 3102, to provide for the establishment of an Office of International Travel and Tourism and a Travel Advisory Board. p. 10811
12. WATERSHEDS. Passed over, at the request of Sen. Engle, S. 3383, to amend Sec. 4 of the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act so as to authorize Federal assistance on watershed projects prior to acquisition of land, easements, or rights-of-way needed in connection with works of improvement. p. 10811
13. POSTAL RATES; INFORMATION. Passed over, at the request of Sen. Engle, H. R. 4595, to clarify and make uniform certain provisions of law relating to special postage rates for educational, cultural, and library materials. p. 10811
14. TRANSPORTATION. Passed over, at the request of Sen. Engle, H. R. 10840, to extend the period during which ocean steamship lines may utilize the two-rate system of charging for transportation service. p. 10811
15. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Sen. Johnson announced that the following bills will be considered today, June 3: S. 3044, to authorize the national forests to be managed under principles of multiple use and sustained yield; H. R. 7681, transfer of certain authorities for the exchange or sale of forest land and timber from Interior to USDA; and S. 2583, to authorize reimbursement of owners of land acquired by U. S. for their moving expenses. p. 10851



orders and warrants of deportation, warrant of arrest, and bonds, which may have issued in the case of Jesus Cruz-Figueroa.

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

#### AMENDMENT OF SECTION 57a OF THE BANKRUPTCY ACT

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H.R. 6816) to amend section 57a of the Bankruptcy Act (11 U.S.C. 93a) and section 152, title 18, United States Code, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary, with an amendment, on page 1, line 10, after the word "the", where it appears the second time, to strike out "creditor." and insert "creditor. A proof of claim filed in accordance with the requirements of the Bankruptcy Act, the General Orders of the Supreme Court, and the official forms, even though not verified under oath, shall constitute prima facie evidence of the validity and amount of the claim."

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

#### ANGELA MARIA

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H.R. 8888) for the relief of Angela Maria, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary, with an amendment, on page 1, line 11, after the word "Act", to insert a colon and "And provided further, That the exemptions granted herein shall apply only to grounds for exclusion of which the Department of State or the Department of Justice have knowledge prior to the enactment of this Act."

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

#### MANUEL ALVES DE CARVALHO

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 762) for the relief of Manuel Alves DeCarvalho, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary, with amendments, in line 4, after the name "Alves", to strike out "DeCarvalho" and insert "de Carvalho"; and in line 6, after the word "of", where it appears the first time, to strike out "the date of his last entry into the United States, upon payment of the required visa fee" and insert "March 13, 1957", so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, for the purposes of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Manuel Alves de Carvalho shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of March 13, 1957.*

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill for the relief of Manuel Alves de Carvalho."

#### TONG MO LOUI

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 2639) for the relief of Tong Mo Loui, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary, with amendments, in line 3, after "sections 101(a) (27) (A)", to strike out "and 205"; in line 4, after the word "Act", to strike out "Tong Mo Loui" and insert "Mo Tong Lui"; and in line 5, after the word "b", where it appears the second time, to strike out "the alien minor child of Shew Kay Lui, a United States citizen" and insert "under 21 years of age: *Provided*, That a petition is filed in his behalf under section 205 of the said Act within one year from the date of enactment of this Act", so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, for the purposes of sections 101(a) (27) (A) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Mo Tong Lui shall be held and considered to be under 21 years of age: *Provided*, That a petition is filed in his behalf under section 205 of the said Act within one year from the date of enactment of this Act.*

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill for the relief of Mo Tong Lui."

#### PAK JUNG HI

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 3038) for the relief of Pak Jung Hi, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary, with amendments, in line 5, after the word "child", to strike out "Pak Jung Hi" and insert "Jung Hi Pak"; and in line 8, after the word "of", to strike out "Pak Jung Hi", and insert "Jung Hi Pak", so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, for the purposes of sections 101(a) (27) (A) and 205 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, the minor child, Jung Hi Pak, shall be held and considered to be the natural-born alien child of Captain and Mrs. William S. Herrington, citizens of the United States: *Provided* That no natural parent of Jung Hi Pak, by virtue of such parentage, shall be accorded any right, privilege, or status under the Immigration and Nationality Act.*

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill for the relief of Jung Hi Pak."

#### DEPORTATION OF CERTAIN ALIENS

The Senate proceeded to consider the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 638) relating to the deportation of certain aliens, which had been reported from the Com-

mittee on the Judiciary, with amendments, on page 1, line 7, after the name "Carmi", to strike out "Marie Haladjian,"; in line 10, after the name "Spikilis", to insert "Alvin Ergin (Ahmet Hamdi Ergin)"; and on page 2, line 4, after the word "issued", to insert a colon and "Provided, That nothing in section 1 of this Act shall be construed to waive the provisions of section 315 of the Immigration and Nationality Act in the case of Alvin Ergin (Ahmet Hamdi Ergin)"

The amendments were agreed to.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed and the joint resolution to be read a third time.

The joint resolution was read the third time and passed.

#### PARTICIPATION BY THE UNITED STATES IN THE WEST VIRGINIA CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION

The joint resolution (H.J. Res. 208) providing for participation by the United States in the West Virginia Centennial Celebration to be held in 1963 at various locations in the State of West Virginia, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the consideration of the joint resolution?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the joint resolution.

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. President, it was my privilege to present for the consideration of the Senate a joint resolution, Senate Joint Resolution 105, which is similar to the measure now pending before this body.

West Virginia, in 1963, will have appropriate celebrations in connection with the centennial of our great State. I am delighted to have cosponsored this legislation, and I hope the Senate will give it a unanimous stamp of approval.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mr. President, I should like to say for the benefit of the senior Senator from West Virginia that the only reason we reported the House joint resolution instead of the Senator's joint resolution was that it was a House joint resolution, and would not have to go back to the House. The Senator's measure would have to go back to the House.

I commend the able senior Senator from West Virginia for his alert, loyal, and devoted service to his people. West Virginia is indeed fortunate in having such a person represent them in the Senate. The Senator had an outstanding record during his service in the House of Representatives and in compiling a fine record in the Senate.

Mr. RANDOLPH. I am grateful to the Senator for this explanation and his kind remarks.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The joint resolution is open to amendment. If there be no amendment to be proposed, the question is on the third reading and passage of the joint resolution.

The joint resolution was ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.



## BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (H.R. 11045) to amend section 704 of title 38, United States Code, to permit the conversion or exchange of policies of national service life insurance to a new modified life plan was announced as next in order.

Mr. PROUTY. Mr. President, I have no objection to this bill, and would vote for it if it were taken up on motion. However, I do not believe it is Consent Calendar business, and therefore I ask that it be passed over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

#### RESTORATION OF SIZE AND WEIGHT LIMITATIONS ON FOURTH-CLASS MATTER TO OR FROM ALASKA AND HAWAII

The bill (S. 2869) to restore the size and weight limitations on fourth-class matter mailed to or from Alaska and Hawaii which existed prior to their admission as States was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the first section of the Act entitled "An Act to readjust the size and weight limitations on fourth-class (parcel post) mail", approved October 24, 1951, as amended (39 U.S.C. 240a), is amended by inserting after "Pacific Islands," wherever such words appear, the words "or in the States of Alaska and Hawaii,".

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at this point a statement explaining the bill.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Existing law establishes size and weight limitations on fourth-class matter moving between the States and territories and possessions which are more liberal than the limitations on similar matter moving between post offices in the States.

With certain exceptions, the basic limitations in the States is 72 inches in girth and length combined with a weight of more than 16 ounces but not to exceed 40 pounds in the first and second zones and 20 pounds in the third to eighth zones. In the territories and possessions, the limit on girth and length is 100 inches and on the weight it is 70 pounds. As possessions, Alaska and Hawaii enjoyed these latter provisions. However, as States they are subject to the comparatively restrictive provisions applicable to the third to eighth zones in the States.

The bill would restore to them the exact provisions that prevailed before they became States.

## BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 2863) to permit weekly publications to suspend publication for not more than two issues in any 1 calendar year without loss of 2d-class mail privilege was announced as next in order.

Mr. ENGLE. Over, by request.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

#### UNIFORMITY OF CERTAIN POSTAL REQUIREMENTS

The bill (H.R. 6830) to provide for uniformity of application of certain postal requirements with respect to disclosure of the average numbers of copies of publications sold or distributed to paid subscribers, and for other purposes was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at this point as a part of my remarks a brief statement explaining the bill.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Under the present law, editors, publishers, business managers, or owners of every newspaper, magazine, periodical, or other publication are required to file sworn statements with the Postmaster General each year. In the case of newspapers, it is required that there be included in such statement "the average of the number of copies of each issue of such publication sold or distributed to paid subscribers during the preceding 12 months."

As this provision is effective in the newspaper field, it also should be extended to all publications, and especially to the periodical field where there is a tendency toward abuses in the practice of free circulation. In practice, the present law is being applied to all publications issued weekly or more frequently, and this includes many magazine-type publications.

This legislative proposal will accomplish the desired results.

#### USE OF CERTIFIED MAIL BY GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

The bill (H.R. 10996) to authorize the use of certified mail for the transmission or service of matter required by certain Federal laws to be transmitted or served by registered mail, and for other purposes was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at this point as a part of my remarks a brief statement in explanation of the bill.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

The general purpose of this measure is to authorize the various Government departments in lieu of registered mail. The certified-mail procedure of the Post Office Department in lieu of registered mail. This certified-mail procedure in many instances will serve the Government's needs equally as well as the more costly registered mail.

Certain official documents and papers are required, by various statutes, to be transmitted by registered mail when sent by the Government departments or agencies set forth in the statutes.

In a survey of the departments and agencies, the Bureau of the Budget found that the use of certified mail, in place of registered mail, would be both effective and economical.

The bill, therefore, amends existing laws so as to permit each department and agency the option of using either registered mail or certified mail as deemed suitable to the occasion.

## BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 3545) to amend section 4 of the act of January 21, 1929 (48 U.S.C. 354a(c)), and for other purposes was announced as next in order.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. President, I am advised that no report has been received from the Department of the Interior, although it has been requested. I understand that the report is in the process of preparation, and is on its way to the Senate. Therefore, for the time being, I ask that the bill be passed over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

#### SUSPENSION OF DUTIES ON METAL SCRAP

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H.R. 11748) to continue until the close of June 30, 1961, the suspension of duties on metal scrap, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Finance, with amendments, on page 2, line 3, after "Sec. 2," to strike out "This" and insert "The first section of this"; after line 5, to insert a new section, as follows:

SEC. 3. (a) Paragraph 758 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1001, par. 758) is amended by inserting "(a)" after the paragraph number and adding the following new subparagraph:

"(b) Coconut meat, fresh or frozen, and shredded or grated, or similarly prepared, unsweetened or sweetened with sugar not to exceed 10 per centum by weight, 1 1/40 cents per pound."

(b) The amendment made by this section shall apply in the case of articles entered for consumption, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, after the thirtieth day after the date of enactment of this Act.

After line 17, to insert a new section, as follows:

SEC. 4. (a) Paragraph 1805 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1201, par. 1805) is amended to read as follows:

"PAR. 1805. Pickets, palings, hoops, staves of wood of all kinds, and tight barrelheads of softwood."

(b) The amendment made by this section shall apply in the case of articles entered for consumption, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, after the thirtieth day after the date of enactment of this Act.

And, on page 3, after line 2, to insert a new section as follows:

SEC. 5. (a) Section 309(a) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1309(a)), is amended in the following respects:

(1) By inserting ", or between Hawaii and any other part of the United States or between Alaska and any other part of the United States" immediately after "possessions", wherever it appears.

(2) By adding the following paragraph thereto:

"The provisions for free withdrawals made by this subsection (a) shall not apply to petroleum products for vessels or aircraft in voyages or flights exclusively between Hawaii or Alaska and any airport or Pacific coast seaport of the United States."

(b) The amendment made by this section shall apply only with respect to articles withdrawn as provided in section 309(a) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, on or after the date of the enactment of this Act.

The amendments were agreed to.



The amendments were ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

#### BILLS PASSED OVER

The bill (H.R. 2565) to promote effectual planning, development, maintenance, and coordination of wildlife, fish and game conservation and rehabilitation on military reservations was announced as next in order.

Mr. KEATING. Over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (S. 3102) to strengthen the domestic and foreign commerce of the United States by providing for the establishment of an Office of International Travel and Tourism and a Travel Advisory Board was announced as next in order.

Mr. PROUTY. Over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (H.R. 3375) to encourage and stimulate the production and conservation of coal in the United States through research and development by authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to contract for coal research, and for other purposes was announced as next in order.

Mr. ENGLE. Mr. President, although I favor the bill, it is not calendar business, and I ask that it be passed over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

Mr. ENGLE. Mr. President, I ask that the next 3 measures on the calendar be passed over, because no committee reports are available.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bills will be passed over.

The bills passed over are as follows:

S. 3383, to amend section 4 of the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act.

H.R. 4595, to clarify and make uniform certain provisions of law relating to special postage rates for educational, cultural and library materials, and for other purposes.

H.R. 10840, to amend Public Law 85-626 relating to dual rate contract agreement.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, was Calendar No. 1554, Senate bill 3102, passed over by request?

Mr. ENGLE. Yes. The distinguished Senator from New York [Mr. KEATING] requested that the bill be passed over.

Mr. KEATING. No; it was the Senator from Vermont [Mr. PROUTY].

Mr. MAGNUSON. Was that done by request, or is there some objection?

Mr. PROUTY. The bill involves a \$5 million authorization. I feel that it is not calendar business.

Mr. MAGNUSON. What is the situation with respect to Calendar No. 1553, House bill 2565?

Mr. KEATING. I asked that that bill be passed over.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Was that by request?

Mr. KEATING. That is by request of the New York State authorities, I may

say to my distinguished friend. I think it is an appropriate matter for debate at greater length. I do not think it is appropriate calendar business.

Mr. MAGNUSON. What was done with respect to Calendar No. 1558, House bill 10840?

Mr. ENGLE. The last three bills on the calendar were passed over because committee reports are not available.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Does that apply to Calendar No. 1558, House bill 10840?

Mr. ENGLE. That is correct. Committee reports are not available with respect to order Nos. 1556, 1557, and 1558, being, respectively, Senate bill 3383, House bill 4595, and House bill 10840.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mr. President, I think it should be made clear that those bills will be on the calendar at the beginning of the next call of the calendar. They are being passed over because no committee reports are available at present.

Mr. ENGLE. I ask unanimous consent that they be called on the next call of the calendar. They are being passed over at this time because of the absence of committee reports.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. I think that should be made clear.

Mr. ENGLE. That is what I intended. I ask that those bills be placed at the beginning of the next call of the calendar.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. ENGLE. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### CONSIDERATION OF U-2 FLIGHT

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, the U-2 flight, on which Mr. Khrushchev took a propaganda "high ride" at Paris, is also serving political opportunists in this country.

Despite the dangers, the possible reflections on our national prestige—the risk of dividing our country—we find that some individuals regrettably are still attempting to make political hay out of the situation.

For their benefit—and, I hope, edification—let us review the facts in the case.

One would think, of course, that in our domestic national life, when we have been insulted by a guy with an international criminal record extending around the globe, it would not be necessary to caution against providing him further ammunition for his propaganda blasts.

In view of the continued efforts to pin the failure of the Paris meetings, torpedoed by Khrushchev, on somebody in this country, however, let us take a look at the facts of life.

First. For several years the United States has carried on data-gathering, nonaggressive, U-2 flights over Soviet territory to provide us with information

necessary to protect ourselves, and the free world, from sneak attack resulting from clandestine military buildups within the Soviet Union. These flights have been considered essential by our military and intelligence experts for our security. Even the politically motivated critics admit the necessity of such information-gathering activities.

Second. Did Khrushchev know about the flights prior to the Paris conference? Yes. Following up the meeting in Berlin, he admitted such knowledge.

Third. Why, then, did the Soviet Premier torpedo the meeting?

For several reasons:

The Western Powers stood shoulder to shoulder against making one-sided concessions favoring the Communists in Berlin or anywhere else.

Behind the Iron Curtain, Mr. Khrushchev has his own troubles which include economic problems and unrest among the intellectuals; in addition, the military chaperon for Khrushchev at Paris—Soviet Defense Minister Malinovsky—in all likelihood reflects a strong military voice—supporting a tough, anti-West policy—in Soviet internal affairs.

Mao Tse-tung, from all reports, also has been prodding Khrushchev for a tougher line against the West.

The Soviet Premier, too, was, I believe, afraid of the favorable impact which President Eisenhower would have on the people of the Soviet Union if he visited them, as he had been invited to do. Consequently, Mr. Khrushchev "drummed up" an excuse to withdraw the invitation.

And, finally, after all his bragging about the rocket-missile power of the Soviet armed services, Mr. Khrushchev was probably red faced—the way we, not the Soviets, mean it—by the freedom with which we have been overflying the country.

Fourth. What about the alert ordered by Secretary Gates in Paris during the charades of Khrushchev. Personally, I was gratified to know that our defenses were alert and that our guardians of our security were "on the job"—particularly in the face of the violent, almost erratic, conduct of the Soviet Premier, spewing about insults, threats, and condemnation.

Fifth. What about the U.S. handling of the flight?

Was NASA to blame for providing a "cover story" when it was known that the U-2 was off schedule—but there was no definite knowledge as to its whereabouts, or that it had come down in Soviet territory? No. Under such circumstances, the providing of a cover story is standard procedure.

Was CIA to blame for conducting such flights? Definitely not. The Central Intelligence Agency, created by Congress after World War II, to provide intelligence essential to our security—would indeed be derelict in its duty if it failed to provide us with the necessary information for our security.

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER ADOPTS COURAGEOUS POLICY

Was President Eisenhower to blame, first, either for authorizing the flights originally; or, second, for publicly as-



suming responsibility for the decision to permit such overflying.

In acknowledging his responsibility, President Eisenhower—in my humble opinion—took a courageous step, establishing a new candidness, on a previously hush-hush topic in international affairs.

Only history, of course, will portray the real significance of the decision.

Personally, however, I believe it is high time the nations of the world quit playing nuclear missile hide and seek. Why? The stakes are too high. The fate of nearly 3 billion people around the globe hangs in the balance.

As a world seeking to avoid a devastating nuclear missile war, we can no longer afford to fake about, or sweep under the rug, the necessity of protecting non-aggressive nations against surprise attack, as long as war-oriented, domination-bent countries, like the Communist-dominated ones, exist on earth.

Obsolete, also, are the so-called rules of the game for carrying on such information-gathering activities; these require that a nation, if detected in information-gathering activities, deny them at high levels or shunt responsibility to lower echelons.

Historically, almost all nations—in the spirit of self-preservation, particularly in the face of threats—have found it necessary to collect data essential to their security.

At the United Nations, Ambassador Lodge reviewed only a few of the many ways in which the Communists are engaged in sabotage, espionage, subversion, and other activities.

Overall, however, I believe it is high time to stop playing this dangerous game that could spell disaster in the world.

In a forthright effort to make the Soviet Union face up to these facts of life, the President "laid it on the line," to the Soviet Union, to the United Nations, and to the world. Again, he stressed the need for open skies surveillance.

Now, the U.N. has a great responsibility for attempting to get approval of the open skies plan or alternative proposals to create a world in which no country need fear surprise attack. The purpose would be to enable nations to sleep nights peacefully—rather than expect a rain of nuclear-capped missiles to drop down on them out of space.

If the U.N. fails to act—if the Soviet Union fails to comply with an almost universal opposition to toying with or threatening the lives of millions of people—then history may well hold them accountable for gross negligence and perhaps wholesale massacre.

#### HEARINGS BY THE FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE

During the past days, the Foreign Relations Committee has been conducting hearings under the auspices of reviewing U.S. policy relating to the U-2 flight and the unfortunate outcome of the Paris conference.

At the outset, I supported the idea of hearings on the topic. As a principal, I felt the Members of Congress—particularly of the Foreign Relations Committee—and the American people—have a right to know the facts behind the case.

Moreover I felt certain the executive branch would cooperate fully—as they have—in providing the necessary information. Unfortunately, the complexion of the hearings—instead of attempting to get at the facts—sometimes has taken on the features of a search for political needles in a globally explosive haystack. We recognize, of course, that 1960 is a campaign year. However, the eyes and ears of the Communist world—overtly and covertly—are attuned to the hearings, as well as to the public discussions, particularly by political candidates—on our role in the U-2 incident; too, they are ready and willing to capitalize on such information for propaganda purposes.

Consequently, the challenges of our time demand of all of us—particularly in public life—a heroic, self-disciplined effort to serve national, ahead of personal, objectives.

Recently the Washington Star published an editorial entitled "Tass on the Job." Reflecting the way the official Soviet news agency is attuned to our conduct here in this country, particularly on the subject of the U-2 flight, I request unanimous consent to have the editorial printed at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

#### TASS ON THE JOB

The Washington Bureau of Tass, the official Soviet news agency, is not letting any grass grow under his feet. Certainly the man in charge—Mikhail R. Sagatelyan—has shown splendid initiative in connection with the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and its inquiry into the whys and wherefores of the downing of our U-2 spy plane deep inside Russia.

At any rate, having heard of the committee's decision to publish censored copies of the testimony before it, Mr. Sagatelyan has lost not a minute in ordering the official transcripts. These promise to be highly informative, and they should cost the Kremlin only a few dollars, relatively speaking. The whole thing, obviously, will be a tremendous bargain in that sense—so much so that Mr. Sagatelyan, if he has the heart of a sportsman, or is under instructions from the blow-hot-blow-cold Kremlin to ease tensions temporarily in Washington, ought to order drinks on the house for everybody he happens to find in the Press Club bar.

Anyhow, an American correspondent would do the same in Moscow if the Kremlin served up little tidbits of information about a similar investigation into Nikita Khrushchev's conduct of affairs before, during, and after the abortive summit conference in Paris. Why can't we have this sort of reciprocity? We pause for reply from Moscow, and also from Mr. Sagatelyan right here in our own hometown.

#### BORINQUEN HOME CORP.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 1452, S. 2770. I understand that the objection to its consideration, raised on the call of the calendar, has been withdrawn.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (S. 2770) for the relief of Borinquen Home Corp.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with an amendment on page 1, line 6, after "\$19,204.14", to strike out the comma and "together with interest on such sum at the rate of 6 per centum per annum from August 7, 1948, to the date of the enactment of this Act", so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Borinquen Home Corporation of San Juan, Puerto Rico, the sum of \$19,204.14. The payment of such sum shall be in full satisfaction of all claims of such Corporation against the United States for compensation or work performed by such Corporation pursuant to an agreement entered into between the Corporation and the Tenth Naval District, Department of the Navy, for the construction of two storm sewers for the use of the San Patricio Naval Project: *Provided,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this Act in excess of 10 per centum thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this Act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

#### MODIFICATION OF TRUST INSTRUMENT EXECUTED BY JAMES B. WILBUR

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 1485, S. 1321.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (S. 1321) to authorize the Attorney General to consent on behalf of the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board to a modification of a trust instrument executed by James B. Wilbur.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the bill was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That (a) the Attorney General of the United States is authorized and directed to take such action, on behalf of and in the name of the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board, as he may determine to be necessary to give the consent of that Board to the entry of an appropriate decree for such modification of the terms of a supplemental indenture executed







11. TRANSPORTATION. Both Houses agreed to the conference report on H. R. 11135, to aid in the development of a coordinated system of transportation for the National Capital region; to create a temporary National Capital Transportation Agency; etc. This bill will now be sent to the President. pp. 14300-1, 14337
12. FLOOD CONTROL. Both Houses agreed to the conference report on H. R. 7634, the omnibus flood control and rivers and harbors bill, and acted on amendments in disagreement. This bill will now be sent to the President. pp. 14405-9, 14312-20
13. COLOR ADDITIVES. Sen. Javits inserted the conclusions and recommendations of a study issued by the White House on the use of color additives in food, and his motion was tabled to reconsider the vote by which S.2197, to regulate the use of color additives in food, was passed. pp. 14301-2
14. RECLAMATION. Passed as reported S. 2195, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct the western division of the Dalles Federal reclamation project, Ore. pp. 14419-20
15. SMALL BUSINESS. Passed with amendments H. R. 11207, to authorize additional funds for small-business loans and to encourage additional use of small business by Government contracting agencies. pp. 14424-7
16. PUBLIC HEALTH. Passed as reported H. R. 8371, to amend the Public Health Service Act so as to authorize project grants for graduate training in public health. pp. 14376-7
17. CONTRACTS; PURCHASING. Sen. Douglas criticized purchasing policies of Government agencies, particularly the purchase of supplies by agencies when surplus supplies were already available in the Government, and inserted several items on this matter. pp. 14231-6

#### HOUSE

18. FOREST ROADS. Received the conference report on H. R. 10495, authorizing appropriations for highway construction for fiscal 1962 and 1963, including forest highways and forest development roads and trails (pp. 14338-9). As reported by the conferees the bill authorizes \$33,000,000 for forest highways for each of the fiscal years 1962 and 1963, and \$35,000,000 and \$40,000,000 for the fiscal years 1962 and 1963, respectively, for forest development roads and trails, and authorizes an additional \$500,000 for construction of road on forest land in Ga. (H. Rept. 2080)
19. CROP INSURANCE; LANDS; CONSERVATION. The Agriculture Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) the following bills: p. D650
  - H. R. 5743, to amend the Federal Crop Insurance Act to permit inclusion of administrative costs in insurance premiums;
  - H. R. 10784 (amended), to provide that the payment for the lands covered by the Act of September 9, 1959 (Keosauqua lands), may be made on a deferred basis;
  - H. R. 11917 (amended), to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to convey certain lands in Lassen County, California, to the city of Susanville, California;
  - H. R. 12849 (amended), to protect farm and ranch operators making certain land use changes under the Great Plains conservation program and the soil bank program against loss of cropland acreage and acreage allotments;

H. R. 12860 (amended), authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to convey certain lands to Auburn University, Auburn, Ala.;

S. 2772, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to convey land in the town of Cascade, El Paso County, Colorado;

S. 3665, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to grant an easement over certain lands to the trustees of the Cincinnati Southern Railway, their successors and assigns;

S. 3070, to provide for the removal of restriction on use with respect to certain lands in Morton County, North Dakota, conveyed to the State of North Dakota on July 20, 1955;

S. 2919, to provide that the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution shall study and investigate the desirability and feasibility of establishing and maintaining a national tropical botanic garden;

S. 1857, to establish minimum standards for the exportation of grapes and plums.

20. WATERSHEDS. The Public Works Committee approved watershed projects for Big Prairie and French Creeks, Ala.; Mill Run, Penn.; and Town Fork Creek, N. C. p. 14308

The "Daily Digest" states that the Agriculture Committee approved a watershed project in Texas and one in Indiana. p. D650

21. PROPERTY IMPORTS. By a vote of 124 to 61, agreed to a motion by Rep. Flynt to strike out the enacting clause on H. R. 9996, to amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 so as to prescribe procedures to insure that foreign excess property which is disposed of overseas will not be imported into the U. S. to the injury of the economy of this country. This action has the effect of killing the bill. pp. 14323-37

22. FLOOD CONTROL. The Public Works Committee reported with amendment H. R. 2185, to authorize modification of local participation in flood control projects in depressed areas (H. Rept. 2067). p. 14374

23. RECREATION. Passed as reported H. R. 900, to provide that 75% of all moneys derived by the U. S. from certain recreation activities in connection with lands acquired for flood control and other purposes shall be paid to the State. p. 14349

24. GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATION. Rep. Lindsay inserted a speech by Gov. Rockefeller which includes the Governor's recommendations as to reorganization in the executive branch. pp. 14359-62

25. DEPRESSED AREAS; INDUSTRIAL LOANS. Rep. Flood urged consideration of a bill to "allow banks and lending institutions to rediscount their industrial mortgages with the Federal Government following generally the same pattern as Fannie Mae mortgages" and the establishment of an Area Redevelopment Administration which he says would be of assistance to a self-help program for depressed area redevelopment. pp. 14367-72

26. COCONUT MEAT. Both Houses received and the Senate adopted the conference report on H. R. 11748, to continue until the close of June 30, 1961, the suspension of duties on metal scrap, which as amended by the Senate creates a specific tariff classification for certain imported coconut meat (H. Rept. 2074). pp. 14340, 14376



new section 501(c) (17) (D) (i) added by the bill).

The House recedes.  
Amendments Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7, and 9: These amendments change from September 4, 1959, to December 31, 1959, the dates on which the rules contained in the bill relating to prohibited transactions, the unrelated business income tax, and business bases are made applicable.

The House recedes.  
Amendment No. 8: Under the House bill, the amendments made by the bill were, in general, to apply to taxable years beginning after December 31, 1958. Under Senate amendment No. 8, the amendments are to apply to taxable years beginning after December 31, 1959.

The House recedes.  
Amendment No. 10: This amendment added a new section 7 to the bill which provided that for any taxable year beginning before July 1, 1961, exemption shall not be denied under section 501(a) of the 1954 code, as an organization described in section 501(c) (3) of such code, to any nurses organization or association described in the new section solely on the ground that such organization or association limits its membership to individuals affiliated with a professional society, is principally supported by registration fees, or is controlled or operated by its registrant members.

The Senate recedes.  
W. D. MILLS,  
AIME J. FORAND,  
CECIL R. KING,  
N. M. MASON,  
JOHN W. BYRNES,  
*Managers on the Part of the House.*

SUSPENSION OF DUTIES ON METAL SCRAP

Mr. MILLS submitted the following conference report and statement on the bill (H.R. 11748) to continue until the close of June 30, 1961, the suspension of duties on metal scrap, and for other purposes:

CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. No. 2074)  
The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 11748) to continue until the close of June 30, 1961, the suspension of duties on metal scrap, and for other purposes, having met after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 2, 3, and 4, and agree to the same.

W. D. MILLS,  
AIME J. FORAND,  
CECIL R. KING,  
N. M. MASON,  
JOHN W. BYRNES,  
*Managers on the Part of the House.*  
HARRY F. BYRD,  
ROBERT S. KERR,  
J. ALLEN FREAR,  
CLINTON P. ANDERSON,  
JOHN J. WILLIAMS,  
FRANK CARLSON,  
*Managers on the Part of the Senate.*

STATEMENT  
The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 11748) to continue until the close of June 30, 1961, the suspension of duties on metal scrap, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of

the action agreed upon by the conferees and recommended in the accompanying conference report:

Amendment No. 1: This is a technical amendment to conform section 2 of the bill to the action of the Senate in adding new sections to the bill. The House recedes.

Amendment No. 2: This amendment adds a new section 3 to the bill. Subsection (a) of the new section 3 provides (in a new paragraph 758(b) added to the Tariff Act of 1930) for a separate tariff classification and a tariff rate of 1 1/10 cents per pound for coconut meat, fresh or frozen, and shredded or grated, or similarly prepared, unsweetened or sweetened with sugar not to exceed 10 per centum by weight. Subsection (b) of the new section 3 provides that the amendment made by the section is to apply in the case of articles entered for consumption, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, after the 30th day after the date of the enactment of the bill. The House recedes.

Amendment No. 3: This amendment adds a new section 4 to the bill. Subsection (a) of the new section 4 amends paragraph 1805 of the Tariff Act of 1930 to add tight barrelheads of softwood to the duty-free list. Subsection (b) of the new section 4 provides that the amendment is to apply in the case of articles entered for consumption, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, after the 30th day after the date of the enactment of the bill. The House recedes.

Amendment No. 4: Section 309(a) of the Tariff Act of 1930 provides that certain articles of foreign or domestic origin may be withdrawn (under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe) free of duty and internal revenue tax for vessels or aircraft engaged in trade between the United States and any of its possessions. Before Alaska and Hawaii became States, they were regarded as possessions of the United States for purposes of this provision.

Senate amendment numbered 4 adds a new section 5 to the bill. Subsection (a) amends section 309(a) of the Tariff Act of 1930 to provide that the provisions shall apply with respect to vessels or aircraft engaged in trade between Hawaii and any other part of the United States or between Alaska and any other part of the United States. The Senate amendment also added a new paragraph to section 309(a) of the Tariff Act of 1930 to provide that the provisions for free withdrawal made by section 309(a) (as amended by the Senate amendment) shall not apply to petroleum products for vessels or aircraft in voyages or flights exclusively between Hawaii or Alaska and any airport or Pacific Coast Seaport of the United States.

Under subsection (b) of the new section 5, the amendment is to apply only with respect to articles withdrawn on or after the date of the enactment of the bill.

The House recedes. It is the understanding of all the conferees both on the part of the House and of the Senate that the amendment made by the new section 5 added by Senate amendment numbered 4 is not intended to change the status existing under the mandatory oil import program immediately prior to the effective date of this amendment with respect to petroleum supplies for vessels or aircraft operated by the United States. The conferees were assured by the Department of Defense that the mandatory oil import program will not be affected by the amendment.

W. D. MILLS,  
AIME J. FORAND,  
CECIL R. KING,  
N. M. MASON,  
JOHN W. BYRNES,  
*Managers on the Part of the House.*

THEODORE ROOSEVELT MEMORIAL

Mr. REES of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time.

Mr. THORNBERRY. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. FLOOD].

Mr. FLOOD. Mr. Speaker, I take this time now instead of on the bill because I have a conference engagement on another bill. I do this because I have a long tradition in my family of friendship, admiration, and great affection for Teddy Roosevelt.

As a child he, a great friend of my grandfather whose name I proudly bear, came to visit my home city of Hazleton, Pa., and later our home in Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

That was because of the great Teddy Roosevelt's part in the settlement of the famous 1903 anthracite coal strike, one of the most frightful, one of the longest, one of the most disastrous contests between management and labor in American history. My grandfather, Daniel J. McCarthy, was the attorney for the Miners Union.

Thank God, it was a part of the great heart of this great American that the first agreement between the workers of the coal mines and the management of the anthracite industry came about.

One of the proudest possessions in my home is a large silver goblet presented to my grandfather by the great Teddy. I think in these times today, Mr. Speaker, when lack of leadership against the enemies of my country goes on day and night, I can think of what Teddy Roosevelt would do, he who sent the great white fleet to show the flag of America around the world, and defying the world, establishing our position as the leading nation in the world, done by this great leader with a great heart and courage who said, "Speak softly, but carry a big stick."

Can you imagine this bewildered and bewildered "Infidel" Castro, with the black mattress around his chin, thumbing his nose at my country if Teddy Roosevelt was President? He must turn over in his grave to see things as they are today.

So Mr. Speaker, from my heart, with great affection through the years for the first great man that I became acquainted with in person, I come today, and I glory in the opportunity that I come to this great forum so many years later, and on the altar of his homeland place this oral wreath to one of the greatest human beings, certainly one of the greatest Americans, that ever lived, who was a young man and a young President and proved that youth and vigor and patriotism today, as always, is pure gold in the leadership of the world.

Mr. THORNBERRY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK].

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, earlier this afternoon I made some remarks and some questions were asked of me about how long Congress might run after our return. And, reference was



And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 6: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 6, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: On page 6 of the Senate engrossed amendments, line 4, strike out "SEC. 6." and insert in lieu thereof "SEC. 4."; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 7: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 7, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: On page 7 of the Senate engrossed amendments, line 11, strike out "SEC. 7." and insert in lieu thereof "SEC. 5."; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 8: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 8, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

On page 8 of the Senate engrossed amendments, line 9, strike out "SEC. 8." and insert in lieu thereof "SEC. 6."; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 9: That the House recedes from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 9, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

On page 9 of the Senate engrossed amendments, on the next to the last line, strike out ": 9" and insert in lieu thereof ": 7"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 10: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 10, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: On page 9 of the Senate engrossed amendments, on the last line, strike out ": 10" and insert in lieu thereof ": 8"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 11: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 11, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: On page 10 of the Senate engrossed amendments, line 2, strike out "Subsection" and insert in lieu thereof "Paragraph"; and the Senate agree to the same.

GEORGE H. FALLON,

CLIFFORD DAVIS,

JOHN A. BLATNIK,

GORDON H. SCHERER,

WILLIAM C. CRAMER,

*Managers on the Part of the House.*

DENNIS CHAVEZ,

ROBERT S. KERR,

PAT McNAMARA,

JENNINGS RANDOLPH (except amendment No. 2),

FRANCIS CASE,

JOHN SHERMAN COOPER (except amendment No. 2),

HUGH SCOTT (except amendment No. 2),

*Managers on the Part of the Senate.*

#### STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 10495) to authorize appropriations for the fiscal years 1962 and 1963 for the construction of certain highways in accordance with title 23 of the United States Code, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon by the conferees and recommended in the accompanying conference report:

Amendment No. 1: This amendment would increase the authorization for public land highways for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1962, by an additional \$500,000 bringing the total authorization for that fiscal year to a total of \$3,500,000.

Amendment No. 3: This is a technical amendment and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 4: This Senate amendment provides that nontaxable Indian lands, individual and tribal, and both reserved and

unreserved land in the public domain, exclusive of national forests, national parks, and national monuments, shall be used in computing the Federal share payable for Federal-aid highway projects in public lands States financed with Federal-aid primary, secondary, or urban funds. Existing laws permits the use of unappropriated and unreserved public lands and nontaxable Indian lands in computing the sliding scale ratio of Federal-aid participation in public lands States.

The House recedes with an amendment which is a technical amendment.

Amendment No. 6: This Senate amendment provides that upon execution of a project agreement with a State for construction of a road relocation necessitated by the construction of a project by a Federal agency, the Bureau of Public Roads could pay immediately to the State the estimated Federal share of the cost of the project. When the project is completed and accepted by the Bureau, an adjustment based on the final cost of the project would be made, and any excess over the Federal pro rata share of the cost would be recovered by the Bureau and credited to the same class of funds from which the Federal payment was received.

The House recedes with an amendment which is a technical amendment only.

Amendment No. 7: This Senate amendment provides for participation of Federal-aid highway funds in the construction of approach roads to ferry facilities toll or free, on the Federal-aid systems, excluding the Interstate System. Such ferries could be publicly or privately owned, the operating authority of the ferries and the amount of fares charged must be under the control of a State agency or official, and the fares derived from publicly owned ferries would have to be applied to payment of the cost of construction or acquisition thereof including debt service, and the necessary cost of operation, maintenance, repair, and replacement.

The House recedes with an amendment which is a technical amendment only.

Amendment No. 8: This Senate amendment would permit the States of Delaware and Maryland to repay to the Federal Government the Federal-aid highway funds paid on the segment of Interstate Route 95 from the vicinity of Farnhurst, Del., to the vicinity of the Whitemarsh Interchange in Baltimore County, Md., proposed as the location of a toll express highway. After repayment of Federal-aid highway funds and withdrawal of all project agreements, that section of the Interstate System would be free of any and all restrictions with respect to the imposition and collection of tolls or other charges, and could be constructed, operated, and maintained as a toll highway.

The House recedes with an amendment which is a technical amendment only.

Amendment No. 9: This Senate amendment is a technical numbering amendment. The House recedes with a further technical renumbering amendment.

Amendment No. 10: This Senate amendment is a technical numbering amendment. The House recedes with a further technical renumbering amendment.

Amendment No. 11: This Senate amendment repeals the present requirement in law that in making estimates of cost for completing the Interstate System, the cost of completing any mileage designated from the 1,000 additional miles authorized by section 108(i) of the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1956 shall be excluded.

The House recedes with an amendment which is a technical amendment only.

GEORGE H. FALLON,

CLIFFORD DAVIS,

JOHN A. BLATNIK,

GORDON H. SCHERER,

WILLIAM C. CRAMER,

*Managers on the Part of the House.*

## EXEMPTION FROM INCOME TAX FOR SUPPLEMENTAL UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT TRUSTS

Mr. MILLS submitted the following conference report and statement on the bill (H.R. 8229) to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide an exemption from income tax for supplemental unemployment benefit trusts:

CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. No. 2073)

[To accompany H.R. 8229]

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 8229) to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide an exemption from income tax for supplemental unemployment benefit trusts, having met after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendment numbered 10.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9, and agree to the same.

W. D. MILLS,  
AIME J. FORAND,  
CECIL R. KING,  
N. M. MASON,  
JOHN W. BYRNES,

*Managers on the Part of the House.*

HARRY F. BYRD,  
ROBT S. KERR,  
J. ALLEN FREAR,  
CLINTON P. ANDERSON,  
JOHN J. WILLIAMS,  
FRANK CARLSON,

*Managers on the Part of the Senate.*

#### STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 8229) to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide an exemption from income tax for supplemental unemployment benefit trusts, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon by the conferees and recommended in the accompanying conference report:

Amendment No. 1: Under the bill as passed by the House, the term "supplemental unemployment compensation benefits" includes benefits which are paid to an employee because of his involuntary unemployment (whether or not temporary) resulting directly from a reduction in force, the discontinuance of a plant or operation, or other similar conditions. Under Senate amendment numbered 1, the term includes benefits which are paid to an employee because of his involuntary separation from the employment of the employer (whether or not such separation is temporary). This amendment makes it clear that supplemental unemployment compensation benefits include benefits paid to an employee who has been temporarily separated from the service of his employer even though the employee may have obtained other employment during the period of his temporary separation.

The House recedes.

Amendment No. 2: This is a clerical amendment. The House recedes.

Amendment No. 3: This is a clarifying amendment and provides in effect that exemption from income tax shall not be denied under section 501(a) of the 1954 code to any organization entitled to such exemption as a voluntary employees' beneficiary association under section 501(c)(9) of the 1954 code merely because such organization provides for the payment of supplemental unemployment benefits (as defined in the



Mr. MILLS: Committee on Ways and Means. H.R. 10841. A bill to amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to place bamboo pipe stems on the free list; with amendment (Rept. No. 2079). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. FALLON: Committee of conference. H.R. 10495. A bill to authorize appropriations for the fiscal years 1962 and 1963 for the construction of certain highways in accordance with title 23 of the United States Code, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 2080). Ordered to be printed.

## REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. WALTER: Committee on the Judiciary. S. 3030. An act for the relief of Michko (Hirai) Christopher; without amendment (Rept. No. 2071). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

## PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. MULTER:

H.R. 12913. A bill to authorize Federal mutual savings banks; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. INOUE:

H.R. 12914. A bill to authorize Federal mutual savings banks; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. FINO:

H.R. 12915. A bill to authorize Federal mutual savings banks; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. HALPERN:

H.R. 12916. A bill to authorize Federal mutual savings banks; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. BARRETT:

H.R. 12917. A bill to authorize Federal mutual savings banks; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. RAINS (by request):

H.R. 12918. A bill to authorize Federal mutual savings banks; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. ADDONIZIO:

H.R. 12919. A bill to authorize Federal mutual savings banks; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. BARDEN:

H.R. 12920. A bill to amend a provision of the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act relating to days of unemployment; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. BARR:

H.R. 12921. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow the deduction of expenses for visiting the grave of a deceased serviceman; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BLATNIK:

H.R. 12922. A bill to amend the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951, the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, and the Social Security Act to provide assistance to communities, industries, business enterprises, and individuals to facilitate adjustments made necessary by the trade policy of the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CELLER:

H.R. 12923. A bill to amend chapter 221 of title 18, United States Code; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HALPERN:

H.R. 12924. A bill for the better assurance of the protection of citizens of the United States and other persons within the several States from mob violence and lynching, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 12925. A bill making unlawful the requirement for the payment of a poll tax as a prerequisite to voting in a primary or other election for national officers; to the Committee on House Administration.

H.R. 12926. A bill to prohibit discrimination in employment because of race, religion, color, national origin, or ancestry; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 12927. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a deduction for expenses incurred by a taxpayer in making repairs and improvements to his residence, and to allow the owner of rental housing to amortize at an accelerated rate the cost of rehabilitating or restoring such housing; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HARMON:

H.R. 12928. A bill to require the President to remain within the District of Columbia during at least 3 days of each week while Congress is in session, and to remain within the United States during his term of office; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JUDD:

H.R. 12929. A bill to adjust the rates of compensation of employees in the postal field service, to establish a temporary Commission on Federal Civilian Employees Compensation Policy, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. METCALF:

H.R. 12930. A bill to authorize Federal loans and matching grants as alternative forms of assistance to colleges and universities for the construction, rehabilitation, alteration, conversion, or improvement of classroom buildings and other academic facilities; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. OLIVER:

H.R. 12931. A bill creating a commission to be known as the Commission on Noxious and Obscene Matters and Materials; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. QUIGLEY:

H.R. 12932. A bill to authorize the use of surplus foods in training students in home economics; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey:

H.R. 12933. A bill to authorize Federal loans and matching grants as alternative forms of assistance to colleges and universities for the construction, rehabilitation, alteration, conversion, or improvement of classroom buildings and other academic facilities; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. CRAMER:

H.R. 12934. A bill to prohibit the importation into the United States of commercial sponges measuring less than 5 inches in diameter; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DIXON:

H.R. 12935. A bill to retrocede to the State of Utah concurrent jurisdiction over certain lands within such State which are under the jurisdiction of the United States; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. PILLION:

H.R. 12936. A bill to provide that military personnel stationed in a State who are denied the right to vote in such State in certain elections solely by reason of their military status shall not be counted in determining such State's representation in the House of Representatives; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HARRISON:

H.R. 12937. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to clarify the excise tax on transportation of persons as applied to payments for sightseeing; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. QUIGLEY:

H.R. 12938. A bill to enact the Fiscal Responsibility Act of 1960; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CANNON:

H.J. Res. 778. Joint resolution making temporary appropriations for the fiscal year 1961, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. LEVERING:

H. Con. Res. 707. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress that the United States should not grant further tariff reductions in the forthcoming tariff negotiations under the provisions of the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1958, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. FARBERSTEIN:

H.J. Res. 779. Joint resolution providing for an international conference between the free world's industrial nations and the new African governments; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. BARING:

H. Res. 593. Resolution expressing the sense of the House with respect to the proposed disposal of the land adjacent to the Veterans' Administration hospital at Bernards Township, N.J.; to the Committee on Government Operations.

## PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BENTLEY:

H.R. 12939. A bill for the relief of Gabriel G. Kajeckas; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. CHURCH:

H.R. 12940. A bill for the relief of Maria Stella Todaro; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. COFFIN:

H.R. 12941. A bill for the relief of Nishan der Simonian; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GILBERT:

H.R. 12942. A bill for the relief of Giovanni Dilluvio; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LANE:

H.R. 12943. A bill for the relief of William W. Stevens; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MADDEN:

H.R. 12944. A bill for the relief of Evangelia Kurtales; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 12945. A bill for the relief of Giacomo Ferro; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. OSMERS:

H.R. 12946. A bill for the relief of Harry Weinstein; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PUCINSKI:

H.R. 12947. A bill for the relief of Ewa Paczosa; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. TOLL:

H.R. 12948. A bill for the relief of Margarete Zgodda; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LEVERING:

H. Res. 594. Resolution extending the greetings and felicitations of the House of Representatives to Hebron, Ohio, on the occasion of the celebration on July 4, 1960, of its 125th year as a chartered village; to the Committee on the Judiciary.



# Senate

[Senate proceedings continued from  
p. 14303]

## TEMPORARY AUTHORIZATION FOR CERTAIN SUPPLEMENTAL AIR TRANSPORTATION—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. President, I submit a report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 7593) to provide that the Civil Aeronautics Board may temporarily authorize certain air carriers to engage in supplemental air transportation, and for other purposes. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the report.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The report will be read for the information of the Senate.

The legislative clerk read the report.

(For conference report, see House proceedings of today.)

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the report?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the report.

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. President, this bill is almost identical with the bill that passed the Senate, except, instead of a 24-month temporary extension, the agreement with the House provides for a 20-month temporary extension of the act. There was one other minor change, the word "and" to "or".

I ask that the report be agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The report was agreed to.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 2, 3, and 4, and agree to the same.

HARRY F. BYRD,  
ROBT. S. KERR,  
ALLEN FREAR,  
CLINTON P. ANDERSON,  
JOHN J. WILLIAMS,  
FRANK CARLSON,

*Managers on the Part of the Senate.*

W. D. MILLS,  
AIME J. FORAND,  
CECIL R. KING,  
N. M. MASON,  
JOHN W. BYRNES,

*Managers on the Part of the House.*

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the report?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the report.

Mr. KERR. Mr. President, the amendments to this bill which were adopted by the Senate were all retained. The Senate conferees were united and firm and insisted on their amendments and the House receded on all points.

One of the amendments had to do with the use of certain oil products used in vessels going between the mainland and the States of Hawaii and Alaska. I am authorized by the conference committee to state that the amendment is not intended to change the status existing under the mandatory oil import program. The conferees were assured by the Department of Defense that the mandatory oil import program will not be affected by the amendment.

I ask that the conference report be adopted.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The report was agreed to

benefit trusts, having met after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendment numbered 10.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9, and agree to the same.

HARRY F. BYRD,  
ROBERT S. KERR,  
J. ALLEN FREAR,  
CLINTON P. ANDERSON,  
JOHN J. WILLIAMS,  
FRANK CARLSON,

*Managers on the Part of the Senate.*

W. D. MILLS,  
AIME J. FORAND,  
CECIL R. KING,  
N. M. MASON,  
JOHN W. BYRNES,

*Managers on the Part of the House.*

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the report?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the report.

Mr. KERR. Mr. President, the conferees met this morning on H.R. 8229, a bill to provide a new alternative rule for granting income tax exemption to supplemental unemployment benefit trusts and made the following agreements:

The House receded from its disagreement to all the Senate amendments relating to the subject matter of the bill. The Senate was forced by the opposition of the House conferees to recede from its amendment, offered by Senator CASE, which would have exempted from income tax certain nurses registration organizations or associations. The House conferees felt this amendment was not relevant to the subject matter of the bill and refused to accept it.

With respect to supplemental unemployment benefit trusts, the conferees agreed to the Senate amendments to insure that this new provision is not the exclusive rule providing for income tax exemption of supplemental unemployment benefit trusts. Trusts which qualify for income tax exemption under the present law may continue to do so. Trusts that do not meet the requirements of present law may seek exemption under the new category created by the bill. As agreed to by the conferees, the bill will apply to taxable years beginning after December 31, 1959.

I ask that the report be agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The report was agreed to.

## SUSPENSION OF DUTIES ON METAL SCRAP—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. KERR. Mr. President, I submit a report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 11748) to continue until the close of June 30, 1961, the suspension of duties on metal scrap, and for other purposes. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the report.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The report will be read for the information of the Senate.

The legislative clerk read the report, as follows:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 11748) to continue until the close of June 30, 1961, the suspension of duties on metal scrap, and for other purposes, having met after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

## EXEMPTION FROM INCOME TAX FOR SUPPLEMENTAL UNEMPLOY- MENT BENEFIT TRUSTS—CON- FERENCE REPORT

Mr. KERR. Mr. President, I submit a report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 8229) to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide an exemption from income tax for supplemental unemployment benefit trusts. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the report.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The report will be read for the information of the Senate.

The legislative clerk read the report, as follows:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 8229) to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide an exemption from income tax for supplemental unemployment

## AMENDMENT OF TITLE 3 OF PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE ACT

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent, on behalf of the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] and myself,

## SUSPENSION OF DUTIES ON METAL SCRAP

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JULY 1, 1960.—Ordered to be printed

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Mr. MILLS, from the committee of conference, submitted the following

### CONFERENCE REPORT

[To accompany H.R. 11748]

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 11748) to continue until the close of June 30, 1961, the suspension of duties on metal scrap, and for other purposes, having met after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 2, 3, and 4, and agree to the same.

W. D. MILLS,  
AIME J. FORAND,  
CECIL R. KING,  
N. M. MASON,  
JOHN W. BYRNES,

*Managers on the Part of the House.*

HARRY F. BYRD,  
ROBT. S. KERR,  
J. ALLEN FREAR, Jr.,  
CLINTON P. ANDERSON,  
JOHN J. WILLIAMS,  
FRANK CARLSON,

*Managers on the Part of the Senate.*



## STATEMENT OF THE MANAGERS ON THE PART OF THE HOUSE

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 11748) to continue until the close of June 30, 1961, the suspension of duties on metal scrap, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon by the conferees and recommended in the accompanying conference report:

Amendment No. 1: This is a technical amendment to conform section 2 of the bill to the action of the Senate in adding new sections to the bill. The House recedes.

Amendment No. 2: This amendment adds a new section 3 to the bill. Subsection (a) of the new section 3 provides (in a new paragraph 758(b) added to the Tariff Act of 1930) for a separate tariff classification and a tariff rate of  $1\frac{1}{10}$  cents per pound for coconut meat, fresh or frozen, and shredded or grated, or similarly prepared, unsweetened or sweetened with sugar not to exceed 10 percent by weight. Subsection (b) of the new section 3 provides that the amendment made by the section is to apply in the case of articles entered for consumption, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, after the 30th day after the date of the enactment of the bill. The House recedes.

Amendment No. 3: This amendment adds a new section 4 to the bill. Subsection (a) of the new section 4 amends paragraph 1805 of the Tariff Act of 1930 to add tight barrelheads of softwood to the duty-free list. Subsection (b) of the new section 4 provides that the amendment is to apply in the case of articles entered for consumption, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, after the 30th day after the date of the enactment of the bill. The House recedes.

Amendment No. 4: Section 309(a) of the Tariff Act of 1930 provides that certain articles of foreign or domestic origin may be withdrawn (under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe) free of duty and internal-revenue tax for vessels or aircraft engaged in trade between the United States and any of its possessions. Before Alaska and Hawaii became States, they were regarded as possessions of the United States for purposes of this provision.

Senate amendment No. 4 adds a new section 5 to the bill. Subsection (a) amends section 309(a) of the Tariff Act of 1930 to provide that the withdrawal provisions shall apply with respect to vessels or aircraft engaged in trade between Hawaii and any other part of the United States or between Alaska and any other part of the United States. The Senate amendment also added a new paragraph to section 309(a) of the Tariff Act of 1930 to provide that the provisions for free withdrawal made by section 309(a) (as amended by the Senate amendment) shall not apply to petroleum products for vessels or aircraft in voyages or flights exclusively between Hawaii or Alaska and any airport or Pacific coast seaport of the United States.

Under subsection (b) of the new section 5, the amendment is to apply only with respect to articles withdrawn on or after the date of the enactment of the bill.

The House recedes. It is the understanding of all the conferees both on the part of the House and of the Senate that the amendment made by the new section 5 added by Senate amendment No. 4 is not intended to change the status existing under the mandatory oil import program immediately prior to the effective date of this amendment with respect to petroleum supplies for vessels or aircraft operated by the United States. The conferees were assured by the Department of Defense that the mandatory oil import program will not be affected by the amendment.

W. D. MILLS,  
AIME J. FORAND,  
CECIL R. KING,  
N. M. MASON,  
JOHN W. BYRNES,

*Managers on the Part of the House.*











# Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

## OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF  
BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For Department  
Staff Only)

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Food reserve.....38		
Foreign affairs.....24		
Foreign trade.....22		
Forest highways.....1,3		
General Counsel.....10		
Great Plains.....19		
Labor standards.....37		
Land-grant colleges.....5		
Lands.....6,27		
Margarine.....17		
Minimum wage.....30		
Nomination.....10		
Organization.....26		
Pay increase.....1,12		
Personnel.....12,25,35		
Population.....23		
Postal service.....4,29		
Poultry food.....1		
Procurement.....15		
Public Law 480.....24		
Roads and trails.....3		
Soft woods.....7		
Sugar.....2,11,32		
Supplemental appropriation.....1		
Surplus commodities.....13,24		
Tariffs.....36		
Watersheds.....1		
Weather.....28		
Wheat.....9		
Wilderness.....39		
Wildlife.....20		

HIGHLIGHTS: Senate passed and House rejected measure to permit President to adjust Cuban sugar quota. Sen. Johnson proposed new farm program. Sen. Carlson urged study of wheat. Both Houses received conference report on supplemental appropriation bill. Both Houses agreed to conference report on road authorization bill, including forest roads. Senate confirmed nomination of Stephens to be USDA General Counsel. Sen. Murray introduced and discussed bill to establish National Wilderness Preservation System. Sen. Humphrey introduced and discussed bill to establish national security food and fiber reserve.

### \*HOUSE

1. SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1961. Both Houses considered Senate amendments to this bill, H. R. 12740 (pp. 14603, 14616-31, 14651, 14586). By a vote of 257 to 109, the House agreed to a Rules Committee resolution providing for consideration of the bill with Senate amendments (pp. 14616-27). The House concurred in Senate amendments to provide to SCS \$1,800,000 additional for water-shed protection and \$1,570,000 additional for flood prevention activities (p. 14628). The House receded from its disagreement to, and concurred in, Senate amendments to strike out \$500,000 to ARS for the construction of an entomology laboratory and insert \$5,200,000 to ARS for the construction of facilities, and to provide \$1,350,000 addition to AMS to permit inspection of poultry.

food products in processing plants during fiscal year 1961 (p. 14651). The House agreed to insist on its disagreement to a Senate amendment to provide \$30,000,000 to the Bureau of Public Roads for payment of obligations incurred in the construction of forest highways, and a Senate amendment to provide that appropriations, authorizations, and funds available to departments and agencies for the fiscal year 1961 may be apportioned on the basis indicating the need for supplemental estimates so as to permit the payment of pay increases provided for in new pay raise law (p. 14651).

2. SUGAR. Agreed to a resolution (H. Res. 598) providing for the return to the Senate without action S. J. Res. 217, to permit the President to adjust Cuban sugar quotas for the balance of the calendar year 1960. Rep. McCormack stated that the resolution "states that the House respectfully declines to receive it on the ground that it involves revenue or affects revenue, and, under the Constitution, such legislation should originate in the House of Representatives." p. 14657
3. ROADS; FORESTRY. Both Houses agreed to the conference report on H. R. 10495, the highway authorization bill. As agreed to the bill authorizes \$33,000,000 for forest highways for each of the fiscal years 1962 and 1963, and \$35,000,000 and \$40,000,000 for the fiscal years 1962 and 1963, respectively, for forest development roads and trails, and authorizes \$500,000 for the construction of a road on forest land in Ga. (pp. 14546-9, 14602-3). This bill will now be sent to the President.
4. POSTAL RATES; EDUCATION. Concurred in the Senate amendments to H. R. 4595, to clarify and make uniform certain provisions of law relating to special postage rates for educational, cultural, and library materials (pp. 14599-600). This bill will now be sent to the President.
5. LAND-GRANT COLLEGES; EDUCATION. Passed without amendment S. 3450, to amend section 22 (relating to the endowment and support of colleges of agriculture and mechanic arts) of the Act of June 29, 1935, so as to increase the authorized appropriation for resident teaching grants to land-grant institutions. The bill increases the amount to be equally distributed to States from \$1 million each fiscal year to \$7,650,000, and increases the amount to be distributed annually on the basis of relative population from \$1,501,500 each fiscal year to \$4,300,000. (pp. 14606-12) This bill will now be sent to the President. A similar bill, H. R. 10876 was tabled.
6. LANDS. Concurred in the Senate amendment to H. R. 7004, to permit consistent practices in the management of all Bureau of Land Management lands so far as investigations, cooperative agreements, and acceptance of contributions are concerned (p. 14631). This bill will now be sent to the President.
7. COCONUT MEAT; SOFT WOODS. Agreed to the conference report on H. R. 11748, relating to the suspension of duty on metal scrap, including provisions to fix the import duty at 1-1/10 cents per pound on fresh coconut meat which has not been desiccated, and provides for the duty-free importation of tight barrelheads of soft wood (pp. 14604-5). This bill will now be sent to the President.

\*(This is a partial report; the balance of the proceedings for July 2 have not yet been printed.)



Interstate System since the A-B-C System has the first call on the trust fund. This would be grossly unfair since the Interstate System has already been cut back between 20 and 25 percent from 1956 construction levels.

Mr. FALLON. The gentleman is correct; I thank him for his statement.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the conference report.

The conference report was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1961

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H.R. 12740) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1961, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, and consider the Senate amendments.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, is this the report that was messaged over just a few minutes ago?

Mr. THOMAS. Yes, it is.

Mr. GROSS. And is it now proposed to dispose of this in the House, or does the gentleman propose to ask for the appointment of conferees?

Mr. THOMAS. We are asking unanimous consent now to consider the Senate amendments in the House. We can take as much time as we need on this matter.

Mr. GROSS. Yesterday when the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations [Mr. CANNON] secured the passage of the continuing resolution, it was his statement at that time, to be found in the RECORD, that it was not necessary to pass additional appropriation bills or conference reports dealing with appropriations before Congress returns from its recess. Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I object.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H.R. 12740) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1961, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I object.

#### TEMPORARILY AUTHORIZING CERTAIN SUPPLEMENTAL AIR TRANSPORTATION

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H.R. 7593) to provide that the Civil Aeronautics Board may temporarily authorize certain air carriers to engage in supplemental air transportation, and for other purposes, and ask unanimous con-

sent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of July 1, 1960.)

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, this is the conference report on the stopgap legislation passed by the House, June 24, to permit certain supplemental air carriers to continue in operation temporarily despite a recent decision of the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia. This stopgap legislation is to give the Congress an opportunity to give further consideration to the request of the Civil Aeronautics Board for permanent legislation to authorize the issuance of limited certificates to this class of air carriers.

The Senate Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce favorably reported a bill to grant permanent authority to the Board to grant limited certificates but that bill was laid aside and the House bill accepted with certain slight modifications which were considered in conference.

The House bill limited the authority of the Board to issue these temporary certificates to 12 months. The principal Senate amendments extended this to 24 months.

The conference agreement is for 20 months. It was agreed that every effort would be made on both sides to expedite consideration of the Board's request for permanent legislation. A number of important policy questions are involved but it is hoped that the Board's proposal can be considered and decided early in the next session. However, if some unexpected delay should be encountered, the amendment agreed to in conference will give us an opportunity to reach an agreement early in the 2d session of the next Congress.

The other amendments did not make any great change in the House bill. One makes eligible any persons whose application for a supplemental certificate is pending on the date of the enactment of this legislation. We were advised by the Board that there are at this time two such applications, one by Vance Roberts, doing business as North West Air Services, and the other by Purdue Aeronautics Corp.

Of course, others could file application. But this is considered unlikely in view of the 20-month limitation on the certificates authorized. Furthermore, such applications would be subject to Board action. Issuance of any certificate authorized by this legislation is discretionary with the Board.

It is not believed that the Senate amendments would make any difference in the case of Great Lakes Airlines and Currey Air Transport. The interim operating authority of these carriers was terminated by the Board, January 28, 1959. The petition for judicial review filed by these carriers are pending before

the court of appeals, which has stayed the effect of the Board's order.

Under the Senate amendments, as under the House bill, these carriers still would have their day in court.

Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The conference report was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### EXEMPTION FROM INCOME TAX FOR SUPPLEMENTAL UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT TRUSTS—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. MILLS. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H.R. 8229) to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide an exemption from income tax for supplemental unemployment benefit trusts, and I ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arkansas?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

(For conference report and statement see proceedings of the House July 1, 1960.)

(Mr. MILLS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. MILLS. Mr. Speaker, the bill, H.R. 8229, introduced by our colleague, the Honorable VICTOR KNOX, of Michigan, provided an exemption from income tax for certain supplemental unemployment benefit trusts. The bill generally provided that to obtain exemption under the new provision a trust must meet certain requirements similar to the requirements imposed upon qualified pension trusts. The bill passed the House unanimously on September 3 of last year.

The Senate adopted a number of essentially technical amendments to the bill which were accepted by the House conferees. The purpose of one of these amendments is to make it clear that a supplemental unemployment benefit trust could make payments to an individual who was separated from the employment of his regular employer even though during his period of separation he might take some temporary employment until his regular job reopened. Your conferees considered this within the spirit of the House bill. It would be undesirable to discourage individuals from taking such temporary jobs until their regular jobs are again available.

The purpose of another Senate amendment is to make it clear that the new paragraph (17) is not the exclusive rule for obtaining tax exemption for a supplemental unemployment benefit trust. If a particular trust continues to meet the requirements of paragraph 9 of section 501(c) of present law, it can continue to be exempt under that paragraph. This amendment simply clarifies the intention of the House bill.



The Senate bill moved the effective date of the new provisions forward to taxable years beginning after December 31, 1959. This was necessary in view of the fact that a year has elapsed since the House acted on the bill.

On the floor of the Senate an amendment was adopted not related to the subject matter of the House bill. The floor amendment would have provided a limited exemption under section 501(c) (3) for certain nurses' registry organizations that limit their membership to individuals affiliated with a professional society, are supported by registration fees, and are controlled and operated by their registered members. The Senate conferees receded on this amendment.

(Mr. MASON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. MASON. Mr. Speaker, this legislation pertains to the income-tax exemption of certain supplemental unemployment benefit trusts.

Section 501(c) (9) of the Internal Revenue Code is construed to grant exemption from income tax to supplemental unemployment benefit trusts if no part of the trust's net earnings inures to the benefit of any private shareholder or individual and 85 percent or more of its income consists of contributions from members of the trust or their employers.

These supplemental unemployment benefit programs now have an important part in our free-enterprise system with respect to employee security and employee compensation. In general, these programs provide an employment related source of income to a worker during the time that he may be temporarily laid off or in the terminal phase of his employment. The creation of such plans has largely come about as a result of collective-bargaining negotiations and are financed by payments made by the employer to the trust.

As I have explained, the applicable code provision under which tax-exempt status arises limits to 15 percent the trust income in a year that can come from sources other than employer-employee contributions. Many of these trusts have now reached the point where investment income exceeds the 15-percent limitation. The purpose of H.R. 8229 is to continue tax-exempt status for trusts providing unemployment-compensation benefits even though investment and other noncontribution income may exceed the 15-percent limitation.

In acting on this legislation the Senate adopted amendments previously approved by the Senate Finance Committee to the House-passed bill which may generally be termed to be perfecting amendments still carrying out the basic purposes of the bill as originally introduced.

One of the Senate amendments makes it clear that a SUB trust may continue to qualify for income-tax exemption under section 501(c) (9) if the trust meets the requirements of that paragraph.

A second Senate amendment amends the definition of supplemental unemployment compensation benefits to make

it clear that the term includes payments made under a plan although an employee accepts temporary employment during the period he is not on the employer's payroll.

A third Senate amendment changes the effective date because of the passage of time since the House action so that the bill would apply to taxable years beginning after December 31, 1960. The House-Senate conference agreement now being considered by the membership of the House approves these three Senate amendments.

A fourth Senate amendment which was adopted on the floor of the Senate would grant for any taxable year beginning before July 1, 1961, income-tax exemption under section 501(c) (3) of the Internal Revenue Code to any nurses' registry organization or association. The time limitations imposed on the conferees as a consequence of the imminence of the forthcoming recess has resulted in the deletion of this Senate floor amendment. I would make it clear that this action was taken without prejudice to the merits of the amendment or any pending tax matters that may pertain to this question.

Mr. Speaker, I join with the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means in urging that the House approve this conference agreement.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the conference report.

The conference report was agreed to. A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### SUSPENSION OF DUTIES ON METAL SCRAP—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. MILLS. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H.R. 11748) to continue until the close of June 30, 1961, the suspension of duties on metal scrap, and for other purposes, and I ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arkansas?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

(For conference report and statement see proceedings of the House July 1, 1960.)

(Mr. MILLS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. MILLS. Mr. Speaker, H.R. 11748 provides for a continuance for 1 year, from the close of June 30, 1960, to the close of June 30, 1961, of the suspension of duties on metal scrap. The Senate amended H.R. 11748 by adding three provisions to it.

The first amendment covered the context of S. 3349 which was introduced by Senator TALMADGE. This amendment provides for a new subparagraph of paragraph 758 to cover fresh coconut meat which has not been desiccated and fixes a rate of duty of 1½ cents per pound. Paragraph 758 at present covers "coco-

nut meat desiccated and shredded, or similarly prepared" and provides for a rate of duty of 1¾ cents per pound. Nondesiccated coconut meat, which was not an article of commerce at the time the Tariff Act was written, has not had a separate classification in the tariff and consequently has been dutiable at a rate of 20 percent ad valorem under the provisions of paragraph 1558 of the Tariff Act of 1930. The 20-percent ad valorem duty which is presently applied results in a specific rate of duty that is greater than that applicable to desiccated coconut meat despite the fact that such coconut meat has not been subject to desiccation. The proposed rate of duty of 1½ cents per pound would equalize that rate with the present rate on desiccated coconut, on a fresh basis.

The House receded on this amendment.

The second amendment of the Senate provided for the duty-free importation of tight barrelheads of soft wood. This amendment would limit the transfer of barrelheads to the free list to those made of soft wood and which are used in the manufacture of tight barrels, that is to say, barrels designed for use in holding liquids. The text of this amendment is the same as H.R. 7216 introduced by the gentleman from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON] and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. The committee received favorable reports on this bill from all the reporting agencies. No objection was found to this amendment.

The House receded on this amendment.

The third amendment of the Senate to H.R. 11748 has the same purpose as S. 3021 introduced by Senator ENGLE and H.R. 9685 introduced by the gentleman from California [Mr. KING] and H.R. 9920, introduced by the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. BYRNES]. This amendment would provide that steamship and air carriers operating between Alaska and Hawaii and any other part of the United States may be able to obtain certain supplies for use on vessels or aircrafts free of customs duty and excise tax. Prior to the admission of Alaska and Hawaii as States, steamship companies and air carriers operating between those territories and the continental United States were able to withdraw from customs and internal revenue custody certain supplies for use on vessels or aircraft engaged in such trade, free of customs duty and excise tax. This was possible under the provisions of section 309 of the Tariff Act of 1930. The Senate amendment would restore this status and would permit carriers terminating their routes at Alaska or Hawaii to enjoy the same exemption from duties and excise taxes as is enjoyed by carriers operating to foreign destinations via either of these two States. The Senate, however, limited the free withdrawal privilege so that it shall not apply to petroleum products for vessels or aircraft in voyages or flights exclusively between Hawaii and Alaska and any airport or Pacific coast seaport of the United States. The purpose of this limitation is to safeguard the mandatory oil import program that has been pro-



claimed by the President. In order to make certain that this oil import program will not be affected by this amendment, the conferees agreed to language in the conference report specifically stating that this shall be the case.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MILLS. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. On the first amendment with reference to coconut meat, what does that come in competition with here?

Mr. MILLS. It is imported under the provision of the Tariff Act assessing a rate of duty of 20 percent ad valorem under paragraph 758(b) for application to subject matters not specifically covered in the Tariff Act otherwise. That is, it is a general catch-all provision.

What we are doing now is writing a specific rate of duty applicable to coconut meat that has not been dessicated. Therefore, from the gentleman's point of view this is not an inducement to greater imports; this is actually a clarification to establish a specific rate of duty with respect to a specific article.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. But the specific question I asked the gentleman was, What does coconut meat come in competition with here in this country?

Mr. MILLS. I am not certain that there is anything that coconut meat comes in competition with in the United States.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Then it is purely a revenue provision.

Mr. MILLS. It was introduced in the Tax Committee of the Senate.

(Mr. MASON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. MASON. Mr. Speaker, the House-passed version of this legislation has as its purpose the restoration for a period of 1 year through June 30, 1961, of the suspension of duties on metal scrap which expired on June 30, 1960.

This legislation passed the House on May 19, 1960. The Senate in acting on H.R. 11748 approved three substantive amendments to the bill.

The first of these amendments would provide a separate tariff classification and a tariff rate of 1½ cents per pound for certain coconut meat. Favorable executive department reports on this amendment were received from the Departments of Agriculture, State, and Treasury. The House conferees accepted the Senate amendment.

The second Senate amendment would permit the duty-free importation of tight barrelheads of softwood. The Senate Committee on Finance in approving this amendment received favorable reports from the Departments of Commerce, Treasury, and State, an informative report from the U.S. Tariff Commission, and a noncommittal report from the Department of Labor. The House conferees accepted this Senate amendment.

The third Senate-approved amendment to H.R. 11748 would provide that vessels and air carriers operating between the

States of Alaska and Hawaii and any other part of the United States may be able to obtain certain supplies for use on such vessels or aircraft free of customs duty and excise tax. My distinguished committee colleagues, the Honorable CECIL R. KING, and the Honorable JOHN W. BYRNES, joined in cosponsoring legislation having a similar purpose, H.R. 9685 and H.R. 9920 respectively. In addition to the substance of the provisions of these House bills the Senate in approving this third amendment also approved as a part of its third amendment a provision pertaining to the status of petroleum products under this amendment. Under this petroleum provision it is provided that the free withdrawal privilege shall not be available to petroleum products for voyages or flights exclusively between Hawaii or Alaska and any airport or Pacific Coast seaport of the United States.

This reference in the Senate amendment to petroleum products raised the question of whether or not the amendment of section 309 of the Tariff Act of 1930 would affect the oil import quota program proclaimed by the President under the national security provision of the trade agreements legislation. There was some thought that this amendment would have the effect of excluding from the oil import quota program oil used on vessels and aircraft of the United States Government. It was the conclusion of the House-Senate conferees that this matter could best be dealt with, if necessary, by modifying the proclamation dealing with the subject of oil import quotas. In addition, the conferees received assurance from spokesmen for the Defense Department that there was no intention on the part of that Department to circumvent the oil import program in connection with the operation of United States Government vessels and aircraft between the mainland of the United States and the States of Alaska and Hawaii.

Mr. Speaker, I join with the distinguished committee chairman in urging my House colleagues to approve this conference agreement.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the conference report.

The conference report was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### GALLAUDET COLLEGE

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Alabama [Mr. ELLIOTT] is recognized.

Mr. ELLIOTT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the bill (H.R. 12699) to cancel a deed of trust to the United States from the predecessor in name of Gallaudet College and any evidences of indebtedness related to the same transaction, to quiet the college's title to property belonging to it, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Alabama?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That (a) as used in this Act, the term "Institution" means the Columbia Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb (also known as Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and, later, as the Columbia Institution for the Deaf), which was continued as a body corporate under the name of Gallaudet College by the Act approved June 18, 1954 (68 Stat. 265, Public Law 420, 83d Cong. ch. 324).*

*(b) All property conveyed by the Institution to the United States, as trustee, pursuant to certain provisos under the heading "Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb" in the Act of June 10, 1872, Forty-second Congress, second session (17 Stat. L. 347, at 360), by deed dated June 20, 1872, and recorded in liber 752, folio 272, of the land records for the District of Columbia, and all property otherwise made subject to such deed of trust, is hereby given, granted, remised, released, and quitclaimed unto Gallaudet College, free and clear of any trust, lien, encumbrance, or indebtedness arising out of said deed or under the said Act of June 10, 1872, and the college is forever discharged from the obligation of repayment, to the United States, of the sum referred to in said Act and in said deed, or in any note or other evidence of indebtedness executed in connection therewith.*

*SEC. 2. The said deed, and any note or other evidence of indebtedness executed in connection therewith, and all original papers with respect thereto, shall be delivered by the Administrator of General Services (or any other officer of the United States having custody thereof) to the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare (or his designee) and shall by the Secretary (or his designee) be canceled and returned to Gallaudet College for its historical records.*

*SEC. 3. Section 9(a) of the said Act of June 18, 1954 (repealing various statutes), is amended by inserting, immediately after the second paragraph following the first colon, the following new paragraph:*

*"The first and second provisos at the end of the third paragraph under the heading 'Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb' in the Act approved June 10, 1872, chapter 415, volume 17, Statutes at Large, page 347, which appear at page 360 and read as follows: 'Provided, That before the expenditure of any part of this appropriation, by proper deeds of conveyance, to be approved by the Attorney General of the United States, all the real estate now owned by the said Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb shall be vested in the United States, as trustee, for the sole use and purpose provided in the Act entitled "An Act to incorporate the Columbia Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf, Dumb, and Blind," approved February 16, 1857, and the several Acts amendatory thereof: Provided, That, whenever Congress shall so determine, any part of said estate may be sold, and so much of the proceeds thereof as shall be needful for the purpose shall be applied to reimburse the United States for the expenditure herein provided.'"*

*SEC. 4. (a) Subsection (a) of section 3 of the said Act of June 18, 1954, is amended by inserting at the beginning of such subsection, immediately before "Gallaudet College", the following: "Subject to the provisions of subsection (b)."*

*(b) Subsection (b) of such section 3 of the Act of June 18, 1954, is amended by inserting "real" immediately before "property" and by striking out "the United States, as trustee, for the sole use of".*

*SEC. 5. All Acts in conflict with this Act are repealed.*



The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### SUPPORT FOR LAND-GRANT COLLEGE INSTRUCTION

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. BOLLING].

Mr. BOLLING. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules I call up the resolution (H. Res. 586) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

*Resolved*, That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 10876 to amend section 22 (relating to the endowment and support of colleges of agriculture and the mechanic arts) of the Act of June 29, 1935, to increase the authorized appropriation for resident teaching grants to land-grant institutions. After general debate, which shall be confined to the bill, and shall continue not to exceed one hour, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Agriculture, the bill shall be read for amendment under the five-minute rule. At the conclusion of the consideration of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted, and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

Mr. BOLLING. Mr. Speaker, the reading of the resolution makes clear the purpose of the bill made in order by the resolution. It is an open rule. I know of no controversy on the rule.

I yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. ALLEN].

Mr. ALLEN. Mr. Speaker, I have no requests for time on the rule, and I know of no opposition to the rule.

Mr. BOLLING. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the resolution. The previous question was ordered.

The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 10876) to amend section 22—relating to the endowment and support of colleges of agriculture and the mechanic arts—of the act of June 29, 1935, to increase the authorized appropriation for resident teaching grants to land-grant institutions.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 10876) with Mr. MILLS in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

By unanimous consent, the first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the rule, the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. COOLEY] will be recognized for 30 minutes, and the gentleman from Iowa [Mr.

HOEVEN] will be recognized for 30 minutes.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, this bill comes before the Committee with the unanimous support of the House Committee on Agriculture, which committee considered this matter very carefully. It comes before the committee with the support of the land-grant colleges of America. The fact is, I do not know of anyone who is opposed to the bill, so I shall not trespass very long upon your patience, however, I would like to make a brief statement with reference to the bill before us.

#### HISTORY OF THE LAND-GRANT COLLEGES

The national system of land-grant colleges and universities was established by the passage of the first Morrill Act in 1862. Under this act each State was offered grants of Federal land proportionate to its membership in Congress, the land to be sold and the proceeds invested as a permanent endowment fund with the income going for the support of teaching in at least one college in each State. The use of this money for the construction, maintenance or repair of buildings was prohibited. This college was to emphasize "agriculture, the mechanic arts, and subjects related thereto" and to include military tactics in its course offerings. The act provided that "other scientific and classical subjects should not be excluded" and said that the great objective was the "liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions of life."

It was apparently the intention of the Congress at the time of the passage of the first Morrill Act that the income from the national endowment would fully support instruction in these colleges. The States were required to furnish the buildings and equipment, or see that they were furnished. Control over the methods of instruction, and so forth, was reserved entirely to the States.

As time passed it became clear that the income from the land endowment would not support the instructional program of the colleges if they were to meet the needs of the young people of their States and of the Nation. Thus State support for instruction, as well as for buildings and equipment, became an increasingly important factor.

In 1890 the Congress recognized that Federal instructional support from the land-endowment investment was far short of what had been contemplated, and passed the second Morrill Act, providing direct annual grants to the colleges for instruction in agriculture, the mechanic arts, and subjects related thereto. This act was passed unanimously in both Houses of Congress. In 1907 it was amended and increased, and constitutes a permanent appropriation act in the amount of \$2,550,000, representing \$50,000 to each State and Puerto Rico for use in supporting instruction in the land-grant institutions of those States.

In 1935, the Congress included in the Bankhead-Jones Act, as authored by this committee, a provision which grant-

ed an additional \$20,000 to each State for teaching purposes in its land-grant institutions, and an additional amount which is distributed to each State on the basis of population. The total of funds authorized under this title of the Bankhead-Jones Act is now \$2,501,500, of which \$1 million is distributed on the basis of \$20,000 to each of the 48 States; and the remainder on a population basis. Puerto Rico is not included in this act, but would be included as the act is amended by this bill.

The enrollment since 1935 has increased by 340 percent in the land-grant colleges; the increase in the graduate enrollment has been 500 percent. The institutions are now receiving only a small part of their annual budget from the Federal Government.

Mr. Chairman, in my opinion this is meritorious legislation, it should be enacted. The Senate has already passed an identical bill, S. 3451. Upon adoption of the House bill I will move to substitute the Senate bill for the House bill so that we can send it on to the White House.

I conclude by saying that the money made available by this bill will be available only for the payment of the salaries of the members of the faculties of these colleges and in keeping with the intent and purpose of the acts of Congress which I have heretofore referred to.

I do not know of any opposition, but I do know that the bill is important, and should be enacted in the present session. If there are any questions, a member of the committee or I will be able to answer such questions as may be propounded.

Mr. AVERY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COOLEY. I yield to the gentleman from Kansas.

Mr. AVERY. In examining the report I cannot see that there is any mention as to how much this bill is going to cost. The report shows how much money was allocated in 1959.

Mr. COOLEY. I am glad the gentleman asked that question, and I can answer it. Unfortunately, we did not include that in the committee report, but it is in the transcript of the hearings, page 15.

Under the original Morrill Act as amended there are \$2,550,000 made available from the Bankhead-Jones Act, the present appropriation is \$2,501,500.

The total increase would be \$9,448,500, or a grand total of \$14,500,000. That is on page 15 of the hearings.

Mr. CURTIS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COOLEY. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. CURTIS of Massachusetts. I notice on page 9 of the committee report a statement by the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare saying that:

Any Federal aid to higher education should be pinpointed toward high priority needs and should be made available to any qualified institution of higher education able and willing to do its part in meeting these needs. This basic principle underlies the National Defense Education Act and all legislative proposals which this administra-







Public Law 86-606  
86th Congress, H R. 11748  
July 7, 1960

AN ACT

74 STAT. 361.

To continue until the close of June 30, 1961, the suspension of duties on metal scrap, and for other purposes.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the first sentence of section 2 of the Act of September 30, 1950 (Public Law 869, Eighty-first Congress), is hereby amended by striking out "June 30, 1960" and inserting in lieu thereof "June 30, 1961": *Provided*, That this Act shall not apply to lead scrap, lead alloy scrap, antimonial lead scrap, scrap battery lead or plates, zinc scrap, or zinc alloy scrap, or to any form of tungsten scrap, tungsten carbide scrap, or tungsten alloy scrap; or to articles of lead, lead alloy, antimonial lead, zinc, or zinc alloy, or to articles of tungsten, tungsten carbide, or tungsten alloy, imported for remanufacture by melting.

Metal scrap.  
Suspension of  
duties.  
19 USC 1001,  
par. 301 note.

SEC. 2. The first section of this Act shall not apply to any article provided for in section 4541 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954.

26 USC 4541.

SEC. 3. (a) Paragraph 758 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1001, par. 758) is amended by inserting "(a)" after the paragraph number and adding the following new subparagraph:

"(b) Coconut meat, fresh or frozen, and shredded or grated, or similarly prepared, unsweetened or sweetened with sugar not to exceed 10 per centum by weight,  $1\frac{1}{10}$  cents per pound."

Coconut meat.

(b) The amendment made by this section shall apply in the case of articles entered for consumption, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, after the thirtieth day after the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 4. (a) Paragraph 1805 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1201, par. 1805) is amended to read as follows:

"PAR. 1805. Pickets, palings, hoops, staves of wood of all kinds, and tight barrelheads of softwood."

Pickets,  
palings, etc.

(b) The amendment made by this section shall apply in the case of articles entered for consumption, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, after the thirtieth day after the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 5. (a) Section 309(a) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1309(a)), is amended in the following respects:

(1) By inserting ", or between Hawaii and any other part of the United States or between Alaska and any other part of the United States" immediately after "possessions", wherever it appears.

(2) By adding the following paragraph thereto:

"The provisions for free withdrawals made by this subsection (a) shall not apply to petroleum products for vessels or aircraft in voyages or flights exclusively between Hawaii or Alaska and any airport or Pacific coast seaport of the United States."

Certain petro-  
leum products.

(b) The amendment made by this section shall apply only with respect to articles withdrawn as provided in section 309(a) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, on or after the date of the enactment of this Act.

Approved July 7, 1960.

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